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* CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	18th Mar.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	25th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	1st April
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	8th "
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	15th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	29th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	6287	W. Wheler	6th May.
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Bombay, 15th November, 1898.

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Steamer.	Captain	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATOR	....	4,139	1st April 1899.
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IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st May 1899.

* SALOON passage Rs. 375.

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TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	7th April 1899.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	7th May 1899.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallaschnig	4,109	7th June 1899.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	11th Apr. 1899
YARRA	4,255	X	9th May. 1899
SALAZIE	4,255	Negre	6th June 1899
LAOS	6,347	Flandin	4th July 1899
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schiltz	29th Aug. 1899.

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INOUS	6,357	Chevalier	6th April 1899.

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ORCHESTRA 50 PERFORMERS.
CHORUS 75 VOICES.

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1. Orchestral Symphony No. 5 in C. Minor Op. 67 Beethoven
   1. Allegro con brio C Minor.
   2. Andante con moto A Flat.
   3. Scherzo and trio Allegro C Minor and Major leading into.
   4. Finale—Allegro, return of trio, Allegro and final Presto C. Major
2. Cantata ..Schicksalslied Song of Destiny...Brahms. For Chorus and Orchestra.

INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

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ON and from THURSDAY next, the 16th instant, the TIMINGS of a FEW of the EVENING LOCAL WEEK-DAY TRAINS between COLABA and BORIVLI will be SLIGHTLY REVISED, particulars of which may be ascertained from the notices exhibited at Local Stations.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 13th March, 1899.

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SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 60 OF 1894.

GAJANUN BHUGWANTRAO and MORESHWAR BHUGWANTRAO, both of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, residing at Pallow Road, Girgaum, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay .... Plaintiffs.

vs.

CRISHNARAO RAMCHUNDRA and BALKRISHNA RAMCHUNDRA, both of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, residing at Jambliwadi lane, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, and SOONDRABAI, wife of NARAYEN RAMCHANDRA, of Bombay, Hindoo, residing at Thakoredwar Lane, without the Fort, WAMANRAO VENAYEK, KAMALABAI, BALARAM VINAYEK, MANECKBAI and ANANDRAO VINAYEK, all of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, minors, by their guardian ad-litem VINEYAK YESHWANTRAO, residing at Dhobi Talao, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay .... Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 18th day of January, 1898, it was inter alia ordered that the 1st and 2nd Defendants should pay to the guardian ad-litem of the minor Defendants on his being appointed under the provisions of Act VIII of 1890, the guardian of the property of the said minor Defendants the sum of Rs. 2,686-1-5 and interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum upon the said sum from the date of the said decree until payment.

And whereas by a Warrant of sale dated the 15th day of December, 1898, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, all the right, title and interest of the 1st and 2nd Defendants in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say :—

All that piece or parcel of Government pension Tax land or ground together with the Chawl or Range of buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Agiary Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 507 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 140, New No. 1163, Old Survey No. 351, New Survey No. 319, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property of M. P. Barve, on or towards the South by the said Agiary Lane, on or towards the East by the 1st Faneswady Lane, and on or toward the West by the property of Ganpatrao Chintoba Chapwalle, and which said premises are at present in the occupation of the tenants of the said Krishnarao Ramchandra and Balkrishna Ramchandra.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and Notified that on TUESDAY, the 18th day of April, 1899, at the hour of 3-30 o clock in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said warrant of sale put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said 1st and 2nd Defendant in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said Decree, costs of previous execution and of the said Warrant of sale.

The following is a list of the rights, charges and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable.

Rupees 25,000 and interest thereon at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum from the 15th day of October, 1898, are due on a mortgage dated the 16th day of October, 1898, executed by the abovenamed defendants in favour of one Bhimrao Atmaram.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said 1st and 2nd defendants to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said 1st and 2nd defendants have no saleable interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with this proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchasers.

The abovementioned Guardian ad-litem of the minor Defendants has not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid by the purchaser to the Sheriff, on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part, as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will forfeited to the Government and lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the sheriff.

Dated, this 14th day of March 1899.

G. A. BARNETT,
Sheriff of Bombay.

MR. VINAYAK YESHVANTRAO,
Guardian ad-litem of the minor defendants in person.

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HOT WEATHER WEAR.—Silk Sash Belts, Rs. 5-8; Cellular Shirts, six for Rs. 30; Thin Under-Vests, six for Rs. 14; White Mess Jackets and Trousers, Rs. 11-8; Thin Flannel Suits, Rs. 30; Soft Fronted Shirts, Stiff Cuffs, six for Rs. 21; Best and Reliable Goods at lowest Cash Prices. ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

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AN English and European person is willing to take a SITUATION either as Nurse, Nursery Governess, Lady's Help, or a School Matron. Now available. Up-country preferred. Address No. "87," care of this Office.

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RECRUITS WANTED.—Recruits joining the Largest Army in the World.—The Army of Cyclists—are respectfully requested to send for Price List of Cycles from MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona. Sole Agents for PREMIER CYCLES.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT—A YOUNG MAN (matriculated) age 23, seeks engagement a CLERK or COPYIST in any Railway, Mills, Presses, or Mercantile firm. Good handwriting, sober habits, and highest credentials, 5 years' previous experience. Good linguist fluently conversant with Portuguese, Goanese, Tamil, Mallyallum, Hindustani and Marathi. Willing to travel to any part of India. Address "S A M," care of this paper.

REPORTER.—WANTED, fully competent European or Anglo-Indian SHORTHAND REPORTER for daily newspaper in India. Address, stating salary required and qualifications, "Box 253," care of this office.

WANTED, by Widow Lady, SITUATION, as BOOK-KEEPER, CLERK, OR DAILY GOVERNESS, qualified.—Address "25," care of this Office.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c.,&c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese Servants for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N.B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

RECEIVED, a large supply of "Symphonions" with 12 Steelplate Tunes to each, Rs. 60, 75, 175, and Rs. 300. STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

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VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venecgopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898 :—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-0-2 per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

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A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF Valuable Landed property in Baba Dhaboo Street, without the Fort.

In pursuance of the power of sale and all other powers in that behalf vested in Mr. Nooroodin Ebrahim, by an Indenture of transfer of mortgage, bearing date the 21th day of September, 1896, and made between Bai Heerabai, widow of Bomanjee Byramjee Kolah, Rustomjee Bomonjee Kolah and Framjee Bomanjee Kolah of the first part, Jafferjee Valibhai, Mahomedalli Valibhai, Tyaballi Valibhai, Husonali Valibhai, Sons of Valibhai Khanbhai, Amoolakbai, widow of the said Valibhai Khanbhai, and Daembai, Aminabai, and Coorsumbai daughters of the said Valibhai Khanbhai of the second part, and the said Nooroodin Ebrahim of the third part, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises on the date hereunder mentioned by order of the said Mr. Nooroodin Ebrahim, the following parcel of land, hereditaments and premises (unless the premises have in the meantime been disposed of by private contract), on account and at the risk of the said parties to the said Indenture of the second part, and of any person or persons interested therein.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of March, 1899, at 4 p.m.

LOT No. 3.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the West side of and in Baba Dhaboo Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 142 square yards and three-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No 2711 and bounded as follows :—That is say on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the said Baba Dhaboo Street, on or towards the North by a passage abutting on the house of Ramdas Moneybawa and on or towards the South by the house of Cadurbhai Suttemanjee, which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Street Nos. 137, 139 and 141 and Ward No. 6375.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Hiralal Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors, for the mortgagees or to the undersigned.

SALE OF 100 BALES HESSIAN CLOTH.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, by order of Messrs. Birkmyre Brothers, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Kessowjee Purshotum and Co.

Ex. s. s. Nizam.

100 bales each about 1,000 yards Hessian cloth, 45 inches, 14 oz Hastings Mill, December shipment.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF BATTY FIELDS SITUATE AT MINGOOT-MANDLY, PAREL, CLOSE TO THE TEXTILE MILL.

On SATURDAY, the 18th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Panoo Padman Patel, the transferee of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Antonio Pascoal Quiny, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage dated the 15th day of August, 1888, and made between the said Antonio Pascoal Quiny of the one part and Makoond Arjoon Dhuru of the other part the following property, viz.,—

All the following pieces or parcels of land or ground or batty fields, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, near Gowa Mingoot Mandly and at Gowa near Bagalee. First Plot consisting of three beds, and the bed is bounded on the east and west by the property of Diogo Antonio Quiny, on the north and south, by the propery of Moroba Bewjee, 2nd bed on the east and south by the property of Diogo Antonio Quiny, on the north by the property of Antonio Quiny, and on the west by the property of Francisco Joao Quiny, 3rd bed on the east, by the property of Domingo Francisco Quiny, on the west by the property of Diogo Antonio Quiny, on the north by the public passage, and on the south, by the property of Domingo Pascoal Quiny, containing by admeasurement 1,100 square yards or thereabouts and are new salt batty grounds, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 103, 181 and 337, and new Nos. 120,23, and new Survey Nos. 6, 8, 9-2937 and 4, 5, 6-3009, standing on the name of Francisco Joao Quiny and Domingo Francisco Quiny. Second plot consisting of 8 beds in one place, and it is bounded on the east by the property of Joao Pascoal Quiny, on the west, by the Dhoorband or passage, on the north by the property of Indra Bhugwan and Megga Sera, and on the south by the property of Moorba Dewjee containing by admeasurement 2,789 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of land Revenue, under old No. 30, new No. 12817, and new Survey No. 3974, and this plot is situated at Gowa near Bagalee. Third plot consisting of one bed, and bounded on the east by the property of Joao Pascoal Quiny, on the west by the property of Ramchander Dwarkajee, on the north by the public passage, and on the south by the property of Pandoorung Jusvanjee, containing by admeasurement 700 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 224, 29 and 240, new No. 12175, and new Survey No. 3058, situate in the same locality.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Warden Road, Breach Candy, opposite the Battery, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, rich crockery and glassware, best plated ware, ebonized square piano by Richard Lipp, Mahogany Cottage piano by Soundy, handsome landau, strong-built vis-a-vis, waler mare, 8 years old quiet and ridden by a lady, waler horse side saddle, brass hall fountain, table ornaments, oilpaintings wind proof lamps, Persian carpets, milners fire proof safe, a large collection of choice plants in tubs and China and other pots etc., the property of Messrs G. Ashley and R. M. Roe.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 15th March, 1899.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN NARON DHURU STREET OUTSIDE THE FORT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of Mr. Wamanrao Wasoodewjee Morangan, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of the estate of the late Goculnath Vishwanathjee, the Mortgagor, the following valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of fazandari land, containing by admeasurement 424 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuages or dwelling-houses standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under B Ward Nos. 883, and 924, and Street, Nos. 16, 22, 9-13, and situate on the west side of Naron Dhuru Street at Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the said Naron Dhuru Street, on the west by the property of Hyderally Cassomjee and Sons, on the north partly by the property of Soonabai Vishwanathjee, and partly by Naron Dhuru Cross Lane, and on the south by the property of Vunmali Jeewa.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Mr. Balkrishna V. N. Kirtikar, Solicitor High Court, at his office No. 10, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of piece-goods, twist and other articles, etc., etc.

A quantity of piece-goods, such as shirtings, jacconets dhooties, nainsooks, etc.

500 pieces dyed cloth.
On account of the concerned—
3 bales grey T cloth.
2 „ „ shirtings.

AUCTION SALE OF PEPPERELL DRILLS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of the concerned—

On account and at the risk of Mr. Hajee Jeeva Noormahomed—

P M C 4691-241 } 100 bales grey pepperell drills.
D 48661-710 }

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, March 15th, 1899.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KANDAWADY.

Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th March, 1899, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortagagees, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Bai Bhikki, widow of Ramjee Fakir and Hurgovind Ramjee, and the representatives of the deceased mortgagor, Khooshal Ramjee, the following property, under the power of sale reserved to the mortagagees by an indenture of mortgage, dated the 26th October, 1892, and an indenture of further charge, dated the 14th December, 1893.

All that piece or parcel of foras freshold land, together with the messuages, tenements, and buildings standing thereon, situate at Kandawady, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 290 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 140 and 292, new Nos. 2005 and 1140, old Survey No. 519, and new Survey No. 7673, and assessed in the books of the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 775 (1), Street Nos. 35 and 39, and bounded on the east by the property of Ballajee Annund, on the west by a passage leading to the oart, on the north by the said Kandawady Lane, and on the south by the property belonging to the Trustees of the Charity of the late Hajee Esmall Hajee Hubib, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Bai Bhikhi, widow, and Hurgovind Ramjee and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Khurshedjee D. Shroff, Attorney to the said Mortgagees, at his office, No. 13, Hornby Row, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SALE of Surplus and Unserviceable Stores, Stoneware and C. I. Pipes, W. C. Pans, Hose-pipes, Empty Iron Drums and Acid Tins, W. Iron, Iron Brass, Cast-iron, Coal Ashes, &c.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 16th March, 1899 at 2 p. m., at Foras Road, Drainage Chowki, consisting of a quantity of rabbits, stone steps, C. I. seats, pumps, gunnybags, cots, empty boxes, jars and drums, bamboos, thermometers, hoses, lamps, kerosine tins, etc., at 3-30 p. m. at E Ward Office, Sankli Tank, consisting of cupboard, utensils, leather mot, and a vehicle; and at 4 p. m. at Chinchpoogly Water Works Store Yard, consisting of a quantity of cast-iron and w.-iron scraps.

Also on FRIDAY, the 17th March 1899, at 1-30 p. m. at Colaba compressor station, opposite the tramway stables, consisting of a lot of coal ashes (country); at 2-30 p.m. at Tardeo Bellasis Bridge, Pipe Depot, consisting of a lot of stoneware pipes, W.C. Pans, traps, empty k-oil boxes with tins, etc ; and at 4 p. m. at Love Grove Pumping Station, Worli, consisting of a quantity of coal ashes, cast-iron and w-iron scrap, old rubber, empty iron drums, chain, fire bars, etc.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 15th March, 1899.

NOTES.

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Price Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by public auction, on the second floor above Frere Fletcher School, Napier Road, Esplanade, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, plain and carved French polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glass ware, first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a handsome strong light victoria in very good order, a handsome strong bay Arab horse, set of brass mounted single harness, etc., etc., the property of J. Elton Young, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT BANIAN ROW, PYDHOWNI, AND CAMMATEEPOORA OR FORAS ROAD, NEAR GRANT ROAD.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the spot, by order of the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Munmohundas Casidas, the mortgagor, the undermentioned immoveable properties, unless in the meantime the same are disposed of by private contract.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate at Banian Row, without the Fort, in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 227 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 1079 and 1984 New No. 8253, old survey No. 2199, and new survey No. 1249, under Tenure quit and ground rent and assessed in the books of the assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward No. 6397 and Street Nos. 94, 96, 98 and 9, 31, 33 and bounded on or towards the north by the Banian Row, on or towards the south by Bappoo Khote Street, on or towards the east by the property of the late Hormusjee Dorabjee, and on or towards the west by the property of Malpa Moosa Kaka.

Private offers for the purchase of the above properties or either of them are hereby invited.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

Under instructions from the Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Government House, Parel, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., a State Oddha for elephant with large size gold and silver embroidered velvet zool, with silk tassels, odd pillows, carpets, ear and trunk coverings, all richly embroidered with gold and silver, State silk umbrellas, silk piano cover, hand and garden pumps, glass cutting machines, large and small size water filters, plaster of Paris figures, large size teakwood chests, folding camp, and bedroom cots, China and teak wood chairs, rich glass porcelain wares, chandelier glasses, drops, a lot of gas globes, coir matting and various other articles.

The above is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Colaba Depot, Middle Colaba, a very valuable and handsome teak and, blackwood household furniture, glass crockeryware, one ebonywood square piano by Schiedmeyer, gentlemen and ladies cycles, one half plate camera with Dallmeyar's rapid rectilined lense and a quantity of developing and printing kit measures, etc., fancy pigeons, fowls, ducks, etc., etc., the property of Sergt.-Major T. B. OSWALD.

The above is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. BENNET and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P.M.,

1 handsome strong victoria in very good order.
1 second-hand strong half shigram in very good order.
1 strong glass fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 chestnut Arab, quiet in harness.
1 grey pony quiet in harness and saddle.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will by Public Auction, on the 2nd floor of White House, near Apollo Bunder, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass, plated, and crockeryware table ornaments hanging and table lamps by R. Ditmar and Co., oil paintings and pictures, English carpets, one ebonized cottage piano by Soundy and Co. in very good order, etc., etc., the property of P. LLEWELLYN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, March 15, 1899.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1834.

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McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Secretary.

SUN LIFE OFFICE.
LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1810.

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VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

CHARGERS. Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
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HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,

but is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCK ROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS IN FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in their dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and ready.—Chuckla, No. 6.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND .... £ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.
CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE, PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent, allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Town in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

J. BLACKHALL, Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .... $ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund .... $ 100,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .... $ 100,00,00

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE :
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
Wm. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)
EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA,
LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.

BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	13,37,417
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS	53,37,417

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 6 cent., 12 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 9 months at 5 per cent., 6 months at 4 1-2 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in any of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52. —Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 1,00,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA,
LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SINGER'S VIBRATING SHUTTLE MACHINE is the Machine of the day. The best for Family use with all the latest improvements. No cogs, most easy, and light-running, with self-setting needle. Apply THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £250,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...... Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .... „ 10,500,000
RESERVE FUND .... „ 6,900,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKEERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

J. RATILAL & Co.,
TOBACCONISTS,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.
SOLE AGENT IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON
FOR
LAMBERT AND BUTLER'S.
CIGARETTES AND TOBACCO SPECIALITIES.

TOBACCOS
Put up in ½ lb. Patent Air-tight Tins
JESSAMINE.
"LOG CABIN."
MAY BLOSSOM.
GOLDEN BIRDSEYE.
LILY OF THE VALLEY.
PRIZE MEDAL BIRDSEYE.
VIKING NAVY CUT (Full).
VIKING NAVY CUT (Medium).
FLAKED GOLD LEAF HONEY DEW.

CIGARETTES.

JESSAMINE. Put up in air-tight tins, containing 50 cigarettes, with a holder.

MAY BLOSSOM. Put up in air-tight tins, containing 50 cigarettes, with a holder.

NEEDLE POINT. Each packet containing 10 cigarettes, wrapped in foil with a nice picture.

AN ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE-
QUALITY AND CONDITION GUARANTEED.
Goods at any time found affected replaced at shortest notice.

All inquiries to be referred to

J. RATILAL & Co.,
Tobacconists,
BOMBAY.
BRANCH :
66, CANNING STREET, CALCUTTA.
HEAD OFFICE :
406, SHAIKH MEMON STREET, BOMBAY.

PATTISON'S WELL-KNOWN GORDON WHISKY AT Rs. 32 PER DOZEN.

SUPERIOR TEAS
FROM KANGRA VALLEY, PUNJAB
CHAHPORE TEA GARDENS.

		Rs.	a.
SCENTED ORANGE PEKOE	Nett per lb.	1	0
ORANGE PEKOE No. I	„	0	15
Do. No. II	„	0	14
Do. No. III	„	0	12
PEOPLE'S MIXTURE	„	0	12
PEKOE DUST	„	0	10
PEKOE SOUCHONG	„	0	8

THE VERY BEST DISINFECTANTS.

From Messrs. FLETCHER BROTHERS and Co. Grimsby Carbolic Powder 15 per cent. Rs. 10 per cwt.

FLETCHER'S Phenol in 1, 2 and 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3-12, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 3-4 respectively per Gallon.

Cresol in 5 Gallon Drums Rs. 3 per Gallon.

Carbolic Acid in 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3 per Gallon.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,—SOLE AGENTS,
16, MARINE STREET, FORT,
1st Floor, Sassoon Building, Bombay.

BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT MAHABLESHWAR.

THE excellent BUNGALOW, well furnished known as FLORENCE HALL, at Mahableshwar.

Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT POONA.

A NICE BUNGALOW, for a Large Family with Stable and Out-Houses, with a Beautiful Garden around, situate at Connaught Road, Poona, well furnished.

Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT POONA.

ANOTHER BUNGALOW, at Bund River, Poona, (not furnished). Rent Very Moderate.

Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

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NOTICES.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 24th instant, both dates inclusive.

By order of the Board,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

Bombay, 13th March, 1899.

THE GLOBE MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above company will be held at the registered office of the Company No. 10 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY the 15th March, 1899, at 4 P.M. for the transaction of the following business:—

I.—To receive and adopt the Directors Report, and the auditors Balance Sheet for the year ended 30th June 1898.

II.—To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

III.—To confirm the appointment made by the Board of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Bart., to fill up the casual vacancy in the Board and

IV.—To appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY the 15th to SATURDAY the 25th March 1899 (both days inclusive).

By order of the Board of Directors,
HURKISONDAS NURROTUMDAS & Co.,
Secretary Treasurer and Agents.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1899.

THE GLOBE MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is also hereby given that upon the termination of the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered office of the Company for considering and passing the following SPECIAL RESOLUTION which was adopted by the Directors at their Board meeting held on the 1st March 1899, viz—

"That Article 10 (9) of the articles of Association of the Company be amended by striking out therefrom the proviso therein contained as to moneys to be borrowed from a Director or the Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of the Company or any member of their firm, such amendment to have effect as from 1st October 1898.

HURKISONDAS NURROTUMDAS & Co.,
Secretary Treasurer and Agents.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1899.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 238 OF 1889.

BANOOBAI .... Plaintiff.

vs.

VULLIBHAI KHANBHOY .... Defendant

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the abovesuit and bearing date the 18th day of August, 1892, as varied by two several Consent Orders herein dated respectively the 3rd day of April, 1894, and the 19th day of April, 1894, all that the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and of the abovenamed Defendant, Vullibhoy Khanbhai in each and every of the following immoveable and moveable properties will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, before the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of March, 1899, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS:

LOT NO. I.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendary land or ground standing in the books of the Collector of Bombay in the names of Soorujmal Gungaram, Goolraj Gungaram and Goolabrai Gungaram together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, fronting Balloo Sarung Street, commonly called Bhoosa Mohalla, on the West side thereof in sub-district of Bombay formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Noorbhoy Luteebjee but now in the occupation of the Defendant Vullibhai Khanbhai and his tenants, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay formerly under Nos. 23 and 24 but now under Street Nos. 76 and 78, and containing by admeasurement two hundred and seventy-six square yards and four-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by Balloo Sarung Street aforesaid on or towards the West by a Sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by a passage abutting on the house formerly of Khutru Moosa Juma but now of the Defendant Vullibhai Khanbhai (hereinafter referred to as Lot No. 2, and on or towards the South by the house formerly of Shaik Ahmed Putwa but now of Abdoola Hoosein.

LOT NO. II.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendary land or ground standing in the books of the Collector of Bombay in the names of Soorujmal Gungaram, Goolraj Gungaram and Gulabrai Gungaram, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses and premises standing thereon situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, fronting Balloo Sarung Street, aforesaid, on the West side thereof in the Sub-district of Bombay formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Dawal Jaffer and Lulloo Rujub and now in the occupation of the Defendant Vullibhai Khanbhai and his tenants, assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under Nos. 25 and 24, but now under Street No. 80-82, and containing by admeasurement one hundred and eighteen square yards and eight-fifteenths of another square yard be the same, little, more or less and bounded as follows.—That is to say on or towards the East by the said Balloo Sarung Street, on or towards the West by a Sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Isaack Suckoor but now of late Shaik Ahmed, and on or towards the South by the house formerly of Noorbhoy Lutibjee but now of the Defendant Vullibhai Khanbhai being the premises referred to as lot No. I.

LOT NO. III.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages standing thereon, situate at place called Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, containing by (or believed to contain) ten thousand and sixty square yards by admeasurement assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 74, New No. 16313, old Survey No. 763 and New Survey No. 3296, Ward No. 6769-6774, Street No. 1-6, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East and West by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway wharf on or towards the North by the leasehold ground of Rustomjee Ardesir Wadia, next herein after secondly described abutting on the Mazagon Bunder Row and on or towards the South by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway wharf which said premises are situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay and were formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Stearns Hobart and Company and were since partly in the occupation of the said Rustomjee Ardesir Wadia and partly in the occupation of Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy and are now partly in the occupation of the Bombay Municipality for a police hospital and partly vacant and are the premises comprised in and granted by an Indenture of Lease bearing date the 15th day of August 1872, and made between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and Rustomjee Ardesir Wadia of the other part the holding being for a term of years to expire at the end of twenty-one years from the 1st day of May 1870 at the annual rent of Rupees (314-6-0) three hundred and fourteen and annas six with right of perpetual renewal every twenty-one years, but at such rent either to be decreased or increased as the said Secretary of State should think fit to reserve subject however as to a portion of the said premises to a demise dated 16th September 1846 and made between one Cursetjee Rustomjee Wadia of the one part and one Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy of the other part at the yearly rent of Rupees 290 (two hundred and ninety).

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate adjoining the land lastly herein above described namely at Verzagon in the Island of Bombay in the sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement three hundred and twenty-six square yards or thereabouts assessed under Collector's old No. 410, Collector's New No. 11690 and old survey No. A-738 New survey No. 3296, and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East and West by the property of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company on or towards the North by the Mazagon Bunder Road and on or towards the South by the property firstly herein before described which said premises were formerly and are now vacant and are subject to an annual payment to Government of Rupees (10-3) ten and annas three and subject also as to a portion of the said premises to be farren before mentioned demise dated 6th September 1846.

LOT NO. IV.

All that right title and interest formerly possessed by Sumsoodin Moola Hakimjee in and to the piece or parcel of land or Government ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house built thereon situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay on the west side of Baba Dhubao Street in the subdistrict of Bombay which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Rahimanjee Khanbhai Ghellabhai Khanbhai and Ahmedbhoy Tajbhoy and now in that of the tenants of the Defendant Vallibhai Khanbhai and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 2711 Collector's New No. 9718 old Survey No. 1236 New Survey No. 4451 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 53 and now under ward No. 6875 Street Nos. 137, 139 and 141 containing by admeasurement one hundred and forty-two square yards and three-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts and bounded as follows. That is to say on or towards the east by sweeper's passage on or towards the west by Baboo Dhuboo Street aforesaid on or towards the North by a passage abutting on the house of Ramjee Money Bawa and on towards the south by the house of Caterboy Sulemanjee.

LOT NO. V.

All that piece or parcel of land situate on the Elphinstone Estate in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement Five hundred and forty-six and seven-ninths square yards and bounded as follows; That is to say on or towards the north by land in the occupation of Beg Mahomed trading under the name of Abdul Rajman Sallay Mahomed on or towards the south by land in the occupation of Dadabhoy Hormusjee Dubash on or towards the east by Akbar Street and on or towards the West partly by land in the occupation of Rajaram Gowindraw and Tyabally Sullaymanjee and partly by land in the occupation of Dadabhoy Hormusjee Dubash which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186 and are situate in the registration sub district of Bombay and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said lessee and which said premises are demised by and comprised in a certain Indenture of Lease dated 29th January 1889 and made between the Trustees of the Port of Bombay and Vallibhai Khanbhai.

LOT NO. VI.

The Steam Launch "Mary" bearing B No. 4011 of nineteen tons burthen.

LOT NO. VII.

The Steam Launch "Tristy" bearing B No. 4320 of 3654/100 tons burthen.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs Nanu and Hormusjee Attorneys for the Plaintiff above named at No. 89 Medow Street Fort Bombay.—Dated this 24th day of January, 1899.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

WHY is the SINGER SEWING MACHINES sale more than all the Competitors taken together? Because their Machines are the Best, Strong Durable, Light-going, and because they keep Duplicate Parts, Needles, Oil, etc., always in Stock. Instructions free. 4, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 9m. Sun sets, 6h. 9m. High water 1-6m., 1-49a. Low water, 7-8m. 7-28a.
Chamber of Commerce, ballot for two Elective Port Trustees, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
The Plague Commission, Secretariat.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Globe Manufacturing Company, Meadow Street, 4 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, Hongkong and Japan, per extra s. s. Ancona, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 12 noon, on Saturday, the 8th instant.

FALL OFF A TREE.—Gunnoo Manglia, a Hindu lad aged eleven years, residing with his parents at Dewa village, was brought to Bombay on Monday last and conveyed to the J. J. Hospital suffering from a fracture of the right arm. On the 9th instant the lad climbed up a tree near his residence in the village when he accidentally let go his hold and fell on the ground below, sustaining the above injury. The lad was treated at home, but as his condition grew worse his father brought him to Bombay. He is now being treated in the hospital.

MUSIC AT THE ART EXHIBITION.—Programme of music at the Town Hall, Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, commencing at 5 o'clock this evening—

March	Sailing	Ch. Briggs.
Overture	William Tell	Rossini.
Valse	Follette	Fahrbach.
Barn Dance	Boston Belle	Godfrey.
Selection	La Triviata	Verdi.
Polka	Wait a minute	Allan Macey.
Valse	Little Gleaners	Otto Roeder.
Galop	Harum Scarum	Cassadi.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A PARSEE LADY ARTIST AT CALCUTTA.—Sir John Woodburn, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, presided at the annual distribution of prizes in connection with the Indian Industrial Association, on Wednesday last, and gave away gold medals and certificates to the principal prize-winners. Among the prize winners was a young Parsee lady, Miss Serene Munchershaw Oonvala, who was specially congratulated by his Honour on having earned a first-class certificate for crayon drawing. Miss Serene is the eldest daughter of Mr. Munchershaw Framjee Oonvala of Bombay, who now holds an important post in the Bengal Secretariat.

BHAVNAGAR NEWS.—Our correspondent writes:—Mango crops have been much damaged here by recent frost.—A fire broke out amongst cotton docras on the Bhavnagar goods platform on the 10th instant. Some full-pressed bales were partially burnt.—In my last I informed you of the death of Dr. Bunshaw the medical officer of the B.-G. J.-P. Railway. The funeral of the deceased was to have taken place at Gogha, as I wrote to you, but, owing to certain difficulties it did not take place there. The body was brought down to Bhavnagar and laid to rest in the Parsee burial-ground.—There was a scare amongst Marwadi loaders (hamals) at Wadhwan Junction station, a suspicious case of plague having occurred amongst them on the 10th instant.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN A GRAIN GODOWN.—One of the five persons who had been injured by bags of grain falling on them, while at work in a godown belonging to Messrs. Ralli Brothers, at Cooria Street, died, early yesterday morning at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, at the hospital on view of the body of the deceased. The deceased, whose name was Krushna Jannoo, was about thirty years of age. He was employed as a labourer in the above godown. On Monday, about noon, he was collecting a quantity of loose grain, which had been lying on the floor in front of a tier of bags, containing rapeseed. Suddenly the tier gave way, and about one hundred or one hundred and fifty bags fell on the deceased and four other labourers. They were extricated and sent to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. The deceased on admission was found to be unconscious and suffering from concussion of the brain, fractures of the lower jaws, and of both the thigh bones. He never regained consciousness, and died at half-past 3 o'clock, yesterday morning. The Jury brought in a verdict of accidental death.

SIR JAMSETJEE ZARTHOSTI MADRESSA.—The annual prize-giving to the successful students of the Sir Jamsetjee Jijibhoy Zarthosti Madressa was held on Monday, in the hall of the Parsee Benevolent Institution, at Hornby Road, Fort, in the presence of a large number of Parsee gentlemen, and a number of the past students of the Madressa. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., presided. Shams-ul Ullemma Ervad Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, the secretary, read the report, which stated, among other things, that the number of students at the end of the year was 44, including 19 new admissions. Mr. B. T. Ankleshwaria having passed his M. A. examinations in the Avasta and Pehelvi course, had qualified himself for the gold medal of Rs. 250 offered in the name of the late Shett Cursetji Furdoonji Parekh. Other students also passed some of the Arts examination in the Avesta and Pehelvi course. The income of the Madressa from interest on the capital fund amounted to Rs. 8,667, while the expenditure during the year came to Rs. 7,974, showing an average cost per student of Rs 159-8. In expressing his satisfaction at the result of the progress made by the Madressa, the chairman congratulated the teaching staff and the Parsee Orientalist, Mr K R Cama, who had ever evinced an unflagging interest in the study of the ancient languages of Iran and in the inculcation of religious principles amongst the Parsee children. Mr. Cama, in moving a vote of thanks to the chairman, expressed a hope that Parsee parents would take a deeper interest in the imparting of religious instruction to their children than they had been doing hitherto, and thereby supplement the endeavours of those whose aim it was to raise the moral and religious standard of the rising generation.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Gannon prosecuted Mawa Curson and Mowna Pooni, both Hindu lads of about seventeen years of age, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of house-breaking and theft of thirty cases of glass bangles, of the value of Rs. 60, the property of one Toolsa Peeraji. The complainant is a Marwaree dealer in glass bangles, having his place of business at Bhendy Bazar Road. Khanbhoy Mahomedbhoy, a Borah was also charged, along with the two lads, with dishonestly receiving, retaining and attempting to dispose of the stolen property. On Saturday night the accused Khambhoy was detected by the police, while offering for sale the thirty cases of glass bangles to a Mahomedan at Chindhi Bazaar for Rs. 10 only. The police interrupted the sale and questioned the Borah as to where he had obtained the property. The latter informed the police that he had received the boxes from the two accused lads. Inspector Gannon proceeded to Dongree Street and arrested the two lads in their house. The police investigation elicited the facts that the two accused had been employed as sweepers in the Bombay Municipality. During the night in question they broke into the complainant's shop through a window, facing the sweeper's passage, at the rear of the house. They then carried the boxes on their heads onto Null Bazaar and gave them to the Borah for disposal. Mr. Boyce, pleader, who defended the two accused lads, pleaded guilty to the charge, but stated that taking into consideration the age of the two accused, they might be treated with leniency. The magistrate sentenced them each to one month's rigorous imprisonment. The Borah who pleaded that he did not know that it was stolen property, was ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 40.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

SOME good scores were made in the competitions at 700 and 800 yards on Wednesday morning. Lance Corpl. Herbert's possible at the first distance, and the 27 at 800 yards by C. P. O. A. Pinegar being particularly good. The full scores were:—

COMPETITION—700 yards.

Lce Corpl A J Herbert, G I P Ry Vols	28a
Sergt Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	26b
C P O G Bishop, Royal Navy	25b
E R A F Rowe, Royal Navy	25b
Capt F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	24b
E R A A Pinegar, Royal Navy	22
Cr Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	20
Cr Sergt W J Knight, Bo Vol Rifles	17
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	11

a handicapped 4 points winner of spoon. b handicapped 4 points.

COMPETITION—800 yards.

E R A A Pinegar, Royal Navy	27a
Capt F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	25
Cr Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	24
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	22
C P O G Bishop, Royal Navy	21
Sergt Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	20
L Corpl A J Herbert, G I P Ry Vols	20
E R A H Rowe, Royal Navy	15
Cr Sergt W J Knight, Bo Vol Rifles	14

a handicapped 2 points winner of spoon.

FLORILINE!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Floriline," being composed of parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Faringdon Road, London, England.

A NOTED HOUSE-BREAKER COMMITTTED TO SESSIONS.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, committed one Pandoo Baboo, a noted house-breaker, who had been once before sentenced to ten years' transportation, to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court on a charge of stealing a box, containing silk wearing apparel, silver watches, silver buttons, copper pots, and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 140, the property of Heerachund Pandoorang. Superintendent Roberts and Inspector Mayers conducted the police inquiries. From the evidence adduced before the Magistrate, it appears that, owing to the prevalence of plague, complainant has been, since some time past, residing with his family in a tent between the Dadur and Mahim Stations of the B. B. & C. I. Railway. On the morning of the 17th ultimo, he discovered that his temporary residence had been entered during the previous night and a wooden box, containing the property mentioned in the charge, stolen. He reported the theft to the police, and the latter in course of their investigation ascertained that a week after the commision of the theft, the accused, who is a low-caste Hindu, was seen carrying a bundle under his arm to the house of a Native Christian woman, named Zablee Fernandez, who resides at Agar Bazaar, Mahim. Acting upon this clue, Inspector Mayers proceeded to Zablee's house, and questioned her about the bundle. She made a certain statement and took the police to the house of her acquaintance, named Pasquin De Souza, also a woman, residing in the same locality. The latter on being interrogated by the police produced the bundle, which was found to contain six silk sarees. The complainant, on being shown the silk sarees, identified them to be a portion of the property stolen from his tent. It appears that after the bundle had been handed over to Zablee by the accused, Zablee's children were taken ill with fever. Fearing that the plague authorities might visit her place on account of sickness in her children and burn all her things she handed over the bundle containing the silk sarees to Pasquin, from whom the police ultimately recovered it. The accused being a very old offender was committed to the Sessions.

AN IMPOSTOR BROUGHT TO BOOK.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Framji Bhicaji, of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Mahomed Latiff Goolam Mahomed aged twenty-three years before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with cheating by personation and thereby attempting to induce the public to give him money under sections 419 and 420 of the Indian Penal Code. The accused, who is a resident of Karachi, had some weeks past been going to several native gentlemen with notes of introduction purported to have been written and signed by Mr. Muncherji Cavasji Murzban, C. I. E., Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality. The contents of the notes were to the effect that the bearer was well-known to Mr. Murzbarn's son and was deserving of charity. The accused seemed to have succeeded in obtaining money from some credulous people in this manner. The matter eventually came to the knowledge of Mr. M. C. Murzban, who, through the medium of a vernacular paper, warned the public against being imposed by the accused and also informed the police. On Monday last, the accused went to a Parsee gentlemen, named Fakirji Nanabhoy, at Mazagon, and presented him a forged letter of introduction purported to have been signed by Mrs. Murzban, and also a subscription list, bearing a forged endorsement. The Parsee gentleman, who had read the warning in the newspaper, immediately handed over the accused to the police. Mr. M.C. Murzban in his evidence stated that he knew nothing about the accused, and that neither the signatures nor the contents of the notes shown to him were in his handwriting. They were all forged. The accused, on being questioned by the Court, pleaded guilty to the charge. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	10	3	3
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	31	9	39
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	34	14	51
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	30	14	33
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	66	21	65
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	15	8	22
G Mahim and Worli	10	15	30
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	66	78
Total	196	150	321
Total plague deaths to date	39,025	34,520	
Same date, 1898	101	166	335

Surgeon-Colonel Wilkins, Special Medical Officer in charge of plague operations, at the foot of his Hospital report, issued last evening, writes:—

There has been an increase in the number of admissions during this week, but not as large as last week. I regret to say the type of the disease is still very bad and the percentage of mortality just as high. There has been slight reduction in the cases of relapsing fever.

Two new wards have been opened in the Arthur Road and the Modikhana Hospital, and a new ward is being constructed in the Sarvajanik Hospital Parel. There has been an increase in the number of evicts and in the private health camps.

BANDORA.

There were 7 attacks and 4 deaths from plague reported within the limits of the Bandora Municipality, on Tuesday.

DAMAUN.

On Friday there were two deaths from plague at Lower Damaun the victims being one Machi of Katheria and a Mahomedan of Mora. On Saturday there were three deaths, being two Machis of Katheria and a Khoja boy of Damaun. On Sunday there was only one death that of a Bhundari female, at Katheria while it was reported there were ten attacks. The Plague Commissioner has permitted the residents of Dholar, who evacuated the village and went to reside in mandwas ten weeks ago, to return to their houses, all of which were previously thoroughly disinfected, but only some of the residents have availed themselves of the permission.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending 10th March, were as follows:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	1242	1,092
Karachi	88	56
Poona	62	53
Districts.		
Ahmedabad	1	2
Panch Mahals	19	25
Kaira	83	62
Broach	55	46
Surat	33	25
Thana	242	203
Ratnagiri	20	16
Nasik	86	77
Poona	6	8
Kolaba	42	34
Satara	192	150
Sholapur	18	18
Ahmednagar	22	16
Belgaum	137	112
Bijapur	43	35
Dharwar	107	92
Kanara	20	14
Hyderabad	1	1
Political Agencies.		
Baroda	233	174
Kathiawar	2	2
Kolhapur	187	148
Cutch	43	33
Rewa Kantha	1	2
Palanpur	9	6
Akalkot	1	1
Aundh	1	3
Total	3,090	2,585
Week ending March, 3	2,832	2,292
Total to date	236,097	187,033

Karachi, Shikarpur, Upper Sind frontier and Thar and Parkar districts and Mahi Kantha, Savantvadi, Dharampur, Sachin, Janjira, Bhor and Savanur states were free during the week.

LADIES, WHY SUFFER?

As a Positive Cure for all Chronic and the most Intractible Female Complaints and Irregularities "Purni men vib" is Queen of the World. A powerful Uterine Tonic and Female Regulator for the Cure of all Female Complaints and Irregularities. Innumerable Females suffer in silence diseases peculiar to their sex. These need not suffer any more. Every dose effective. Worth its weight in gold. Price Rs. 3 and 5-8 per bottle (32 and 64 doses). Only from Lawrence & Lynch, Manufacturing Chemists, 6, Royd Street, Calcutta.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the HON. MR. JUSTICE CANDY and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE STARLING.)

DISPUTE REGARDING A CHARTER PARTY.

MESSRS. RALLI BROTHERS VS. CHABILDAS LUDLOBHOY.

THEIR lordships delivered judgment in this case. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Macpherson, intructed by Messrs. Craigie Lynch and Owen, appeared for Messrs. Ralli Brothers, the plaintiffs and respondents; and Mr. Scott and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., appeared for Chabildas, the defendant and appellant.

Mr. Justice Starling, in delivering the judgment of the court, said the plaintiffs in March 1898 entered into a contract with Caramsi Dharsey and Co., by which they agreed to take, and the latter to furnish them with 3,000 tons of freight in a first-class steamer for shipment in June to one or more of certain named ports in Europe. Subsequently the plantiffs declared Liverpool for their option of ports, and Curamsi Dharsey and Co., afterwards declared the s. s. Paddington as the steamer on board which they would furnish room for the plaintiffs' goods. This contract was made between these two parties through a broker, and on the contract being completed, shipping orders, signed by Caramsi Dharsey and Co., were sent to the plaintiffs, which besides containing the usual authority to the captain to receive the goods, also contained the terms of the contract between the plaintiffs and Caramsi Dharsey and Co. The s. s. Paddington was chartered in London by the defendant's firm there, and by arrangement between Caransi Dharsey and the defendants here, it was agreed that they should be equally interested in the charter party, and it was by virtue of this agreement that Caramsi Dharsey inserted the name of the s.s. Paddington in the shipping orders signed by them and given to the plaintiffs. Consequently all goods shipped under those shipping orders were, as between Caramsi Dharsey and the ship, shipped in fulfilment of their obligations as part charterers. It also appeared from the evidence that although the plaintiffs did not know the exact terms of the charter party, they took it for granted that there was a charter party and that it contained nothing but the usual terms which was in fact the case. The shipping order declared the rate of freight to be 16-6 a ton and the plaintiffs had before they accepted the order insisted upon the clause "Bills of lading, if required, at lower or higher rate, difference payable here as customary" being debited consequently as between them and Caramsi Dharsey and Co., they were entitled to clean bills of lading at 16-6 a ton. The charter party provided that the captain was to sign bills of lading at any rate required by the charterers, but that if that rate was less than the average chartered rate (30s.) the charterer was to pay the difference before the ship sailed; and it was further provided that freight, dead freight, and demurrage, was to be a lien on the cargo. The s. s. Paddington was ready to take in her outward cargo just before the middle of June, of which notice was given to the plaintiffs, who, on and after the 14th June, began shipping their goods. The process of shipment is as follows:—The goods with the shipping order are sent down to the docks, and after formalities, the goods are lodged in one of the sheds, near which the steamship is moored, and the shipping orders are kept in the shed office and are there referred to from time to time by the chief officer, who superintends the reception of goods by the ship in order to see what goods are coming down from time to time for shipment, and they are also open to the inspection of the captain, if he chooses to come and look at them; but it would appear that ordinarily he does not see them till the steamer is about to start, when they are handed over to him. On the 22nd June, it became known to all persons having any dealings with Caramsi Dharsey and Co. that that firm was insolvent and would not be able to fulfil any of its engagements. The plaintiff therefore sent bills of lading for their goods already on board to the Captain for his signature, filled up at 16-6. Under ordinary circumstances he would have signed them, and Caramsi Dharsey would have paid the difference between 16-6 and 30s. before the ship sailed, but as he knew they would be unable to make such payment, he refused to sign the bills of lading unless the plaintiffs paid the difference. His lordship was of opinion that a shipment by the plaintiffs under a shipping order signed by Caramsi Dharsey was prima facie a shipment under the terms of the charter party. His Lordship, after referring to the evidence and the arguments, said he held that the goods were, under all the circumstances of the case, shipped under the charter party and were subject to its terms. When the Paddington had started, communications continued between the plaintiffs and defendants with regard to the signing of bills of lading by the defendants who were authorised to do that by the captain before he left, and with regard to the conditions on which they were to be signed. The course proposed by the defendants did not suit the plaintiffs, as they wanted clean bills of lading. It seemed to his lordship that the ship recognised the rights of the merchants as assignees by issuing to them mates receipts in their names, containing therein no mention of the charterers. The giving of the bills of lading by the defendants under the complaint's authority was not a gratuitous act, but a duty. After referring at considerable length to the correspondence, his lordship asked how could the owners go behind the act of their agents and contend that they had a lien for demurrage? Much less could the defendants, when acting ostensibly on behalf of the owner, claim a lien which the owner had not, for a sum which they themselves had personally under taken to pay. Consequently the plaintiffs were entitled to recover the amount they paid on this account. His lordship thought it would be a great encouragement to fraud and dishonesty if the court were to allow the defendants (not being insolvents) as charterers to say that they would not pay themselves as ship's agents the amount which they so owed the ship, and then, as ship's agents, to turn round upon a shipper who had no bills of lading and say that they claimed a lien on his goods, as ship's agents, for the amount so unpaid by them as charterers. At the time the Paddington started, there was nothing due in respect of freight for which the owners could claim a lien. It appeared to his lordship that this claim against the plaintiffs was simply an unrighteous attempt on the part of the defendants to get the payment by the plaintiffs of what they were bound to pay, and had actually in account paid the owners. Consequently his lordship held that the plaintiffs were also entitled to recover from the defendants the equivalent of £437-9-11 which had remained in their hands from the time it was paid by the plaintiffs on the 29th June up to the present time. The result of their lordship judgment was that the decree of the court below would be confirmed so far as the amount awarded to the plaintiffs was concerned, but it was varied by striking out the words a and this court doth declare that this decree is without prejudice to the right of the plaintiffs if any, to recover the difference between the amount of the freight on 2100 tons at the rate of 16-6 per ton and at the rate of 30s. per ton by virtue of their protests." This deletion of the reservation of the plaintiffs' rights his lordship added, would not affect them in any way should they be advised to bring a suit in respect of the reserved matter. The appellants were ordered to pay all the costs of this appeal.

CALCUTTA LAWN-TENNIS TOURNAMENT

THE FINAL.

ON Saturday afternoon Mr. Fleming played Mr Kidd, the holder of the Calcutta Championship Tennis Cup. The heat was excessive, showing how undesirable it is to have the tournament so late in the season. Mr. Fleming was in better condition, and this told in the fourth sett; Mr. Kidd being nearly exhausted and winning only one game out of seven. The following are the details of the play:—In the first sett the game was called 2 all, 3 all, 4 all. Mr. Fleming then won two games and the sett by 6 to 4. In the second sett Mr. Kidd won the first game and Mr. Fleming the second. Then Mr. Kidd went ahead and the game was called 3 to 1 in his favour. Mr. Fleming pulled up, and 5 all was scored. Mr. Kidd won the next two games and sett by 7 to 5. In the third sett the game was 3 all. Mr. Fleming won the next two games, but lost the ninth and tenth: 5 all being called. Some fine play was then witnessed, though the rallies were short. Mr. Fleming eventually won the sett by 9 to 7. In the fourth sett Mr. Kidd won the first game, but thereafter Mr. Fleming, who seemed still quite fresh, scored with great rapidity and won the next six games straight off. He thus won the tournament, his score being 6—4, 5—7, 9,—7, 6—1.

THE OCCUPATION OF PERIM.

AN OLD STORY RETOLD.

IN connection with the death of Sir Lambert Playfair, the story has been told of the way in which, when stationed at Aden in the early fifties, he heard of the presence of a French frigate in the Red Sea, whereupon he rowed over to Perim and hoisted the Union Jack. The sequel to this story, as Sir Lambert Playfair himself used to tell it, is interesting. The French Government complained to the British, the British Government referred the matter to the East India Company's officials at Bombay, who were at that time responsible for the administration of Aden. The officials, not liking to report that the whole thing was merely an idea of Sir Lambert Playfair's directed a clerk to "look up Perim." The clerk, on "looking up Perim" in the archives made the astonishing discovery that Perim had actually been occupied in 1799 owing to the alarm caused by the Napoleonic occupation of Egypt. The British force had been withdrawn as soon as Egypt was evacuated by the French. The Company's officials thereupon made the triumphant reply. "We do not understand the French objection. Perim has been British for over fifty years. It was first occupied in 1799," and with this explanation the French had to be content.

PLAGUE COMMISSION IN BOMBAY.

THE Plague Commission, consisting of Professor T. R. Fraser, M. D., LL. D., F. R. S., president, Mr. J. P. Hewett, C. I. E., I. C. S., Professor A. E. Wright, M. D., Mr. A. Cumine, I. C. S., and Dr. M. A. Ruffer, re-assembled, yesterday morning, at the Secretariat, for the purpose of examining a few more local and up-country witnesses.

PLAGUE IN MYSORE.

Colonel Robertson, Resident of Mysore, was the first witness examined. His evidence related chiefly to the measures adopted in Mysore for the suppression of plague. These measures were carried out on the voluntary system, which, the witness said, he found to be a very satisfactory one. When a case of plague was discovered in a house, it was marked as infected and the people residing in it were persuaded to vacate it as soon as possible, so that it might be disinfected. It was invariably the practice of the people of Mysore and especially of the poor people to sleep on floors. He thought the attitude of the people in regard to plague operations had decidedly improved. The plague spread in the town of Mysore in a slow manner from one district to another; it did not jump from one place to another as in the case of Bangalore. This was due to the people being not terrified by the news of the outbreak. In comparison with the districts surrounding Bangalore, the town of Mysore was very little affected. The people had not run away to any appreciable extent, and it was impossible for him to give the number of people who had left the town. There had been neither panic nor disturbance in connection with plague. The sanitary condition of Mysore was not so good as that of Bangalore. The population of Mysore was about 70,000. Witness did not exactly know the date when the first case of plague occurred, but plague commenced in either November or December. The mortality had increased to a certain point, and now the tendency was downward. But there was no markedly rapid fall, the last telegram at hand giving the total mortality of 23 for the day. He believed out of these 26 deaths probably 19 were due to plague.

Khan Bahadur Bomanji Byramji Patel, a Justice of the Peace, and who had volunteered his services to assist the Plague Committee, said that he looked after the Fort ward, where there were 19 streets and 360 houses, which were occupied by 973 tenants, the approximate number of persons living in these houses being 8,376. Of the above number, nearly 3,000 persons were Parsees, who formed nearly one-sixth of the population of the community. During his two years' observations he had personally observed 120 plague cases, which he reported to the District Plague Officer. In a majority of these cases rats were found dead in houses preceding these plague cases. Plague cases generally occurred in houses where dead rats were found; but at the same time people living in large and well ventilated houses escaped plague, notwithstanding dead rats were found on the ground-floor of such houses. Those who left their houses immediately after dead rats were found escaped from the effect of plague. That fact could be strongly corroborated in the case of Parsees, who left their houses and camped out in huts and sheds provided by the Parsee Punchayat. Evacuation was generally attended with satisfactory results.

Do you know if plague is contagious?

Mr. Patel: I have seen people sitting in close proximity to plague patients and have also observed them hugging and kissing, and yet I have not noticed a single instance to have been affected by plague. I am, therefore, of opinion that plague is not at all contagious.

Continuing, the witness said he knew several cases of persons who subsequent to inoculation got attacked with plague and recovered. In his experience not a single case occurred amongst the Parsees who got themselves inoculated and died of plague within six month's of such inoculation.

Mr. U. L. Desai said the disease had arisen *de novo* in Bombay. Having dwelt upon the predisposing and exciting causes, witness said that when plague first broke out in Bombay it was preceded by an increase in remittent fever, and plague had ever since gone on increasing or diminishing with it, and since its first outbreak cholera had almost disappeared. That circumstance was very significant. The chief remedies against plague were isolation of the attacked from the healthy, to improve the drainage and sewerage of the city, an Act for the better housing of the people in Bombay, compulsory notification of infectious diseases, and to obtain that end, the introduction of an Act for medical practitioners, qualified or unqualified, specifying the responsibility of such practitioners. People must be compelled to be treated by qualified practitioners.

Do you wish to make it compulsory

Witness, replying in the affirmative, said that just as Government compulsorily prevented *suttee* from being practised in the country, an Act might be passed compelling the people to consult qualified practitioners only. It was desirable that people should be made to consult qualified practitioners. People at present refrained from going to qualified practitioners, because they were not in a position to pay them their fees.

Do you know anything about the feelings of the Hindu and Mahomedan communities outside of Bombay against the employment of vaids and hakims?

Witness: Yes.

Do they not prefer vaids and hakims to qualified practitioners?

Witness: No. In the Punjab they prefer to go to qualified practitioners. There is a scheme in the Punjab University which conferred upon the vaids and hakims certain qualifications.

Do they give country medicine?

Witness: No. They give country medicine modified on European basis. I have been practising now for three years, and I can say that people prefer to be treated by European medicine, the only bar being the high fees.

Mr. P. R. Cadell, Assistant to the Resident, Mysore, submitted statistics regarding cases of plague, deaths due to plague, number of persons inoculated, and other details connected with plague operations in Mysore and Bangalore. He said that the Mahomedans suffered much more severely from plague than any other community, as they were poor. There was no mortality among the rats before the advent of plague in Mysore. The number of persons inoculated in Mysore was 10,000 in November, and about 25,000 in December, so that at the end of December over a third of the population had been inoculated. In the civil and military station, Bangalore, 12,000 persons were inoculated in October and 20,000 in November. The voluntary system had proved successful, and in the opinion of the witness it was far less expensive than any other system.

Mr. E. L. Cappel, I. C. S., Commissioner, Southern Division, was further examined in connection with his evidence about the number of persons inoculated at Hubli.

Sardar Khan Bahadur Mahommed Yakub, Deputy Collector in Sind, now on special duty in Bombay, said he was placed on special plague duty during the first epidemic of 1896-97 and was Superintendent of plague operations in the Trans-Lyari District, in the city of Karachi. The population consisted chiefly of Musalmans, Beluchis, Pathans, Bhoris, Makranis, ignorant and easily excitable. He believed much in carrying the leaders of the people with them, and in working through them. Having described the system introduced into the Trans-Lyari District, witness said the infection came to Karachi from Bombay. He thought the duration of the plague in epidemic form was about four months. He fully believed in the advantage of removing the sick to plague hospitals. Disinfection of infected buildings was absolutely necessary. Houses in which there had been plague in one year were found to be more liable to the plague in the second epidemic than other houses. As a rule houses with earth floors suffered more than houses with paved floors. He had a strong impression that pneumonic plague was more fatal than bubonic, and he had known that contacts were attacked more frequently by pneumonic plague infection. Musalmans were generally very backward in the matter of inoculation; the doctrine of fate had much to do with it.

The Commission then adjourned till to-day.

A HOLY MAN FOR AFGHANISTAN

BALUCHISTAN has lately been visited by a very holy man from Afghanistan, accompanied by his two sons, and a brother. This "Mullah," by name Syed Muhamed and better known by the peculiar cognomen of Khosa, or beardless, is, we believe, a refugee fleeing from the wrath of his suzerain, the Amir, whom he has mortally offended in some way. Anyhow, it seems that he has been passed on from Peshawar and other places where it was not deemed advisable for him to be allowed to reside, until he was sent to these territories, from whence it was decided to deport him back across the border at Chaman. "Mullah Khosa" and his family party were accordingly taken to Chaman by Mr Beaty during the past week, and there made over to the Extra Assistant Commissioner, who sent them into the Amir's jurisdiction close by. It seems, however, that no sooner was the "Mullah" across than he was back again, at some other point in British territory, where he has been arrested and will now be duly tried, under a special law, and most probably imprisoned during the pleasure of the Government. His eldest son is said to have vanished as soon as ever the party set foot in the Amir's "illaqua." As for the "Mullah" he is wise in his generation, for it is much better for him to be comfortably lodged at our expense than to trust himself to the tender mercies of the recognized head of his faith, who has a very summary method of disposing of recreant priesthood.—"Baluchistan Gazette."

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP, which Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin; "also Testimonials from Countess Cathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning: When buying the ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP, see that name and figure-head of "ALBION" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST THE CAWNPORE MUNICIPALITY.

COMMISSION OF NQUIRY.

THE Commission of Enquiry into the affairs of the Cawnpore Municipality had its first sitting on Thursday morning in the Cawnpore Town Hall. The Commission has been appointed under an order of the local Government which states; "The enquiry made by the Collector, Mr. Trethewy, seems to show that some of Babu Sidh Gopal's charges are made under misapprehension of facts, while others are not substantiated, nor have any persons been named by Sidh Gopal as guilty of malpractices. Certain suspicions are, however, entertained by him, which it is right he should have a fuller opportunity of substantiating, and generally it will be all advantageous if the whole matter is more fully investigated in the manner you propose—I am therefore to ask you to have a competent Sub-Committee of the Municipal Board appointed for this purpose; and as it is essentially important that the proceedings of the Sub-Committee should be directed and controlled by one accustomed to official proceedings, the Lieutenant-Governor would be glad if Mr. Simpson, Joint Magistrate, be appointed Chairman. The Lieutenant-Governor has appointed Mr. Simpson as Member of the Board. All the papers relating to the charges should be laid before that Sub-Committee and Baboo Sidh Gopal Misra should be given a week to formulate and submit any further charges he may desire, and specify the evidence he wishes to cite in support of them. The Sub-Committee shall fully enquire into these charges, making such local investigations as they wish, and for that purpose the services of the District Engineer will be placed at their disposal, and if necessary an officer of the local Audit Department. The Committee should report their finding on each charge."

The following is a resume of some of the charges referred to in the Government order we have quoted and made against the Municipality by Sidh Gopal Misra, Vice-Chairman.

I. The current procedure for the conduct of business is opposed to existing rules and regulations and is inconsistent with a proper and careful supervision of Municipal affairs.

II. That the secretary on his own authority generally enters into oral contracts on behalf of the Board for thousands in disregard of the function of the Board and in contravention of Secs. 39 and 40 of Act XV 1883.

III. That Haji Abdul Karim, a member of the Board and a member of the Sub-Committee, has a direct contract with the Board without the written sanction of the Commissioner of the Division and is consequently liable to be dealt with according to the provisions of Sec. 65 of Act XV of 1883.

IV. That the Head Clerk who checks all payments contrary to the usual practice of other Municipalities is guilty of connivance of gross negligence of duty which has allowed the malpractices in Municipal affairs to pass unnoticed so long.

V. That the Sub-overseer prepares all estimates of repairs and petty works, some of these works are put in his charge by the Secretary to be done departmentally while the others are carried on under his supervision. Sometimes the payments for these works exceed the estimates. Moreover he is generally interested in the so-called Municipal contracts under his supervision.

VI. Repairs.—Under this head in 1892-93 the expenditure amounted to Rs. 25,071-11-0. In the following year it reached a sum of Rs. 61,206-14-7 and since that time it has continued to be nearly the same. In 1897-98 it amounted to Rs. 61,115-7-8. The extraordinary character of this increase in the expenditure under this head by the Cawnpore Board in 1897-98 will appear, by comparing it with the following figures highly unreasonable and suspicious. The list of roads is also misleading.

VII. Conservancy.—The expenditure under this head in 1888-89 amounted to Rs. 3,749-7-3. Within ten years in 1897-98 it reached the high figure of Rs. 79,081-12-5 including Rs. 8,892-9-0 charged under the head of drainage maintenance and repairs which is fairly chargeable to conservancy. It also threatens us with further increase, for it has been budgetted for the current year to Rs. 91,325 including the drainage maintenance and repair. No perceptible sanitary improvement appears to have been effected except the flushing of drains nor any new quarters have been added to the city since the increase. This increase with regard to the particular circumstances of the city is far above the maximum standard laid down by Government in G. O. No. 1976 dated the 30th June 1897—Municipal Manual pages 150-52.

VIII. Road-Watering:—In 1874-95 the cost of road-watering was Rs. 3,605-15-0. In 1896-97 it reached Rs. 8,013-1-7 while in 1897-98 it came down to Rs. 557-7-8, and in the current year it is budgetted Rs. 7,194-0-0, the area of the city is the same as before and the facility offered by the water works in fetching water should have checked the growth of expenditure under this head. In Benares in the year 1897-98 it cost Rs. 3,552-2-9, and in Allahabad Rs. 3,754. The fluctuation of expenditure under this head shows the recklessness of the management, and calls for an explanation.

IX. Lighting—In the year 1893-94 the cost of lighting amounted to Rs. 4,771-6-5. In 1897-98 it rose to Rs. 10,562-2-7. This would seem to be a rather perilous growth of expenditure under this head, and needs being looked into.

X In the five consolidation bills (together with the cost of "rora") dated 15th August, 1st September, 10th October, 6th November and 28th November 1896, passed for payment, items unusual, unnecessary, unauthorized and extremely suspicious are found.

As 3,41,407 cubic feet of new kankur was consolidated and according to the P. W. Department and other Municipalities in these Provinces the normal charge for consolidation should not have been more than Rs. 3,414 and the carting charge of one-third of the quantity which could not be stacked on the roadside should not have been more than Rs. 1,100 both amounting to Rs. 4,514. While the bills paid for by the Board on this account amount to Rs. 14,071-15-7 and nearly the same amount is spent by the Allahabad Municipality in road metalling for the year 1897-98 which includes the cost of both material and labour.

XI. In the four consolidation bills (including the cost of Rora) dated 3rd August, 11th August, 2nd September and 11th October 1897 passed for payment, items are unusual, unnecessary, unauthorized and extremely suspicious; amounting to Rs. 8,253-12-3.

As 305, 199 cubic feet of new kunkur was consolidated and according to the practice of the P. W. Department and other Municipalities in these provinces the normal charge for consolidation should not have been more than Rs. 3,052 and the carting charges of one-third of the quantity which could not be stacked on the road side should not have been more than Rs. 1,000, both amounting to Rs. 4,052. While the bills paid for by the Board on this account amount to Rs. 11,718-0-7.

XII. In the annual Report for the year 1894-95 page 14, it is stated that all the surface drains are flushed by Bhisties.

In the annual Report for the year 1895-96 para. 50 clause 1, it is stated that "all the drains of the city with the exception of a few in narrow lanes are now flushed daily either by means of flushing connections or hoses and these drains in narrow lanes out of the reach of the water-pipe are flushed by Bhisties." Under these circumstances a decrease of expenditure should have been effected. But within the last 3 years the expenditure on this head has increased and the Board now pays 114 Bhisties instead of 59.

XIII. Hundreds of night-soil and sweeping carts have been purchased by the Board within the last ten years to replace the old and unserviceable ones but the sale proceeds of the latter do not find place in the Board's account nor are these carts with the exception of a few iron ones in stock.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 15th March, 1899.

1. The Battalion will parade to-morrow (Thursday) the 16th instant, at 6-45 a.m., at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue, for Commanding Officer's Parade.

Cadets will be conveyed in special tram cars as follows.—

St. Mary's College—Two double cars to leave Victoria Gardens, at 6 a.m.

2. 2nd Lieut A R Sharp will command B Company from this date during the absence of Capt. T. M. English on leave.

3. Leave of absence has been granted to Vol. J. W. Vaz, F Coy. from 5th March to 4th June 1899.

4. The Range will be reserved on Saturday afternoon the 18th instant, for members who have not yet done their class firing. The train for Coorla leaves Victoria Terminus at 3-30 p.m. Bombay time and Byculla 12 minutes later. The attendance on the range will count as a Commanding Officer's parade.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 15th March, 1899.

1. The following drills will take place to-morrow—

No. 1 Company (Town Hall Compound).
To-morrow at 8-45 p.m. Squad Drill.

No. 2 Company (Nesbit Road Head-quarters).
To-morrow at 8-45 p.m. Squad Drill.

2. There will be class firing at Coorla to-morrow Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m. and Byculla at 6-12 a.m. (local time).

3. The Proficiency Class will meet at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters to-morrow after drill.

4. There will be Squad drill for No. 2 Sub-Divn. No. 2 Coy., to-day and Friday at 8-30 p.m.

5. The drill and Guard Mounting Competition will take place on Saturday next the 18th instant. Fall in at the Town Hall at 5 p.m. Dress—Drill order with arms. Putties not to be worn.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Capt., B. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION will be held onTHURSDAY, 16th March 1899, at half-past five o'clock p.m., in the School Buildings, Esplanade. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON will preside. H. E. Lady SANDHURST has kindly consented to give away the Prizes.

Business –

To receive the Report of the Committee, and the Accounts for 1898.

To declare the election of Members of Committee for the ensuing year.

The proceedings will be followed by a DISTRIBUTION of PRIZES to the Children. Friends and supporters of the Institution are invited to attend.

S. LEIGH LYE,
Hon. Secretary.

LAWRENCE & MAYO'S

"NEUTRAL-TINTED EYE PRESERVERS."

ARE the best PROTECTION to the EYES from Sun and Dust, especially to those who are travelling in the tropics, or whose vocations require them to be out in the heat of the day. They will be found an invaluable preventative to inflamation of the Eyes and irritative fever.

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BY APPOINTMENT
To H. E. The EARL OF ELGIN and KINCARDINE,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
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CALCUTTA. BOMBAY. MADRAS.
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67, & 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.
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And we are sure you will not repent it.
Prices to suit all pockets.
From Re. 1-8 to Rs. 4-4 per 100.
SOLE AGENTS:
V. FUCILE AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

NEW PICTURES.
BATTLE SCENES.

Rorke's Drift ....By A. de Neville.
Tel-el-Kebir .... „ do.
Return from Inkerman .... „ Miss Elizabeth Thompson.
Balaclava .... „ do.
Quatre Bras .... „ do.
Roll Call .... „ do.
Scotland for Ever (charge of Scots Greys at Waterloo) ... do.
To the Memory of Brave Men (Last Stand of Major Wilson) .... „ Allen Stewart.
Kassassin .... „ R Caton Woodville.
Storming of Badajos (1812) .... do.
Charge of the Light Brigade .... do.
Guns to the Front ... „ Stanley L Wood.
Naval Heroes of Great Britain (1798) .... „ Douglas Cooper.
Charge of the Heavy Brigade .... „ G D Giles.
Nelson's Ship in the Battle of Trafalgar „ J M W Turner, R. A.
Omdurman (Charge 21st Lancers) .... „ Stanley Berkeley.
Atbara (Charge of the Camerons) .... do.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Love Letter ......By Luke Fildes, R. A.
Order of the Bath (Dogs) .... „ C Burton-Barber.
For the Safety of the Public (A Pup muzzled) .... „ E Caldwell.
A Football Match ... „ W H Oerend.
Companion to above „ do.
Henpecked (Dog and Hen) .... „ R Morley.
Roused (Lions) .... „ H Dicksie
The Captive .... „ Sir Jas Millais, P R A.
The Sisters Kiss .... „ Sir Fred. Leighton, P R A
Clytie ...By Lord Leighton, P R A. (His last Picture.)
"Roses" and "Ivy" (Companion) ....By Herkomer, R A.
Corona .... „ C E Perugini.
Atalanta's Race .... „ E J Poynter, R. A.
Uncle Tom and His Wife for Sale(Dogs) „ Sir Edwin Landseer.
Geordie Sits in Charlie's Chair (Dogs) „ Ed Douglas.
Old Man's Darling (Dogs) .... „ W H Trood.
A PlaintiveDuet(Dogs) „ do.
A Dead Heat(Dogs)... „ A J Elsley
Goodbye (Dogs) .... „ do.
"Wait a Minute" (Dogs) .... „ do.
La Source .... „ Marazolle.
A Credit to His Family (Dogs) .... „ Stanley Berkeley.
A Disgrace to his Family (Companion to above) .... „ do.
First Sight of the Fox (Pups) .... „ S Carter.
The Good Shepherd... „ W C Dodson

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
Opposite Bombay Club,
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 14.

CONSOLS advanced 1-8 per cent. in London yesterday to 110 3-4. French Rentes declined 1-4 per cent. to 103; but Paris Exchange on London was unchanged at 25·21 1-2 fcs. Rupee Securities, 3 1-2 per cent. were 1-16 per cent. higher, at £67 7-10; while Indian Sterling Loan remained at 115 1-2. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 13-16d. Bar Silver was still quoted at 27 1-2d. per oz.; and in New York the metal was unchanged at 59 3-8 cents per oz., Demand exchange on London continuing at 4·85 1-2 dollars. For Braziers Copper £78 was quoted, and for Yellow Metal 7d.

The Sheep Skin Sales in London opened yesterday with a good demand. Bombay qualities were 1-2 to 1d. higher, and Madras 1-2d. higher.

At the Liverpool Wool auctions which opened yesterday there was a weak feeling generally in the market, with prices 1-4d. lower. The number of bales offered was 28,000.

For Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed the quotation yesterday was 36 1-4s. per 416 lbs., April-May shipment, to Dunkirk, business done via the Canal, market quiet but steady; for Linseed, 36 1-2s. per 416 lbs., April-May shipmennt, to Amsterdam, business done via the Canal, in an easier market.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet yesterday, Surats dull, Arrivals firm. The day's Sales were 12,000 bales, and the Imports 5,000 bales. Spot Mid.-Americans remained at 3 13-32d. per lb.; but East Indians were 1-32d. lower for all descriptions; and American Arrivals were without change all round. The Manchester market closed quiet.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton declined 1-16 cent. in New York, to 6 3-8 cents per lb.; June Futures 7 points, to 6·13 cents, and September 6 points, to 6·06 cents. The Receipts at the U S Ports were 9,000 bale; and the Arrivals to date compare as follows with those in 1898 and 1897 :—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Monday's Receipts ...	9,000	31,000	10,000
Two days' do. ...	9,000	58,000	22,000
Since 1st September .	7,257,000	7,630,000	6,074,000

Our local Cotton Market has been steady in tone to-day. Exporters bought some 600 bales made up chiefly of Broach; and the mills 800 bales. For "Good" Broach Rs. 161 per candy was quoted; for Bhownugger R. 141.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton........................	18,450	bales.
Wheat........................	18,576	cwts.
Linseed	18,202	„
Rapeseed	6,34	„
Gingellyseed	8,530	„
Castorseed	1,935	„
Rice	5,316	„

FREIGHTS are dull in tone. A little has been done for Antwerp at 16s. to 16s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE.—Rates opened steady at 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 4 1-32d. for Demand and 1s. 4 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits. There was very little business passing either way, and the market closed steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand.1s. 4d. to 1s. 4 1-32d.per Rupee.		
Do. Telegraphic ...1s. 4d.		„
Credits 3 months' sight.1s 4 3-16d.		„
France	1·70½	

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates advanced to-day to 101 3-16 and 101 5-16 for Money and Account respectively, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 95 for Threes.

SHARES are quiet, not to say dull, Lukhmidas Mill are Rs. 15 lower. Bank of Bombay have declined Rs. 5 to Rs. 1,297 1-2 per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur 2 25-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2¾ per cent. Consols	110 3-4
3 per cent. Rentes	103
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	115½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	67 7-16
Bar Silver	27¼

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MARCH 13.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Graham arrived here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ross arrived here this morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Sunda arrived here from Colombo yesterday morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oriental arrived here from Colombo this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora, left here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Monroe left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macfarlane left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta yesterday morning.

HONGKONG, MARCH 13.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Trieste, from Japan, sailed for Bombay this afternoon.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Kirklee, 2,275 tons, Captain D Sutherland, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE City Line s s City of London, 2,056 tons, Captain R W Scarff, will sail to-day for Liverpool via Karachi with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Goa, 1,217 tons, Captain H B Plommer, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Zanzibar, (23rd February,) with a general cargo, and 111 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kerbella, 1,458 tons, Captain C Willis, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta 10th February, via coast ports, with a general cargo, and 8 deck passengers.

THE German East Africa Line s s Safari, 892 tons, Captain C Christiansen, arrived in harbour on Mondayevening, fromZanzibar, (24thFebruary,) with a general cargo, and 8 cabin and 203 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 762 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour yerterday, from Karachi 11th, March, with a general cargo, he following passengers, Captain and Mrs Cambridge, and 3 children, Mr and Mrs Bowning, Mr T Esmaljee, Mrs Barkerand 87 deck.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P & O Co's s s Ballaart, 2,830 tons, captain C L W Field, will sail to-day for China via Colombo with Her Majestys China and Australian Mails a general cargo, and the following passengers.— Rev H J Bruce, J E Abbott, Miss Abbott, Miss Gordon, Mr D S Shellim, Mr David Hakill, Mrs Hakell, Mr E Hakell, Mr Mayuen, Mr Sin Ting, Miss E G Cartwright, Mr C Begham, Mr R Vicajee and Mr D Moxon.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
11	Kerbella s	Willis	Calcutta, Feb 10
	Dwarka s........	Tice	Karachi, March 11
	Goa s........	Plommer	Zanzibar, Feb 23
	Rothenfels s	....	Hamburg, etc.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Dumra s	Livingstone...	Karachi, etc.
	Tonkin s	Vaquier	Marseilles
	Dumra transport ...	Smith	Southampton
	Kirklee s	Sutherland ...	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday—
Steamer Ballaarat, Field, for China, etc.
„ City of London, Scarff, for Liverpool via Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Logician for Antwerp, etc.
„ Manila, for Genoa, etc.
„ Clan Macrae, for Liverpool, etc.
„ Kerbella, for Calcutta, etc.
„ Dwarka, for Karachi.
„ Goa, for Zanzibar, etc.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 14.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Shaw s—5 cases whisky Merwanjee Cursetjee, 20 cases whisky B Smyth and Co.
City of Edinburgh s—1 cask whisky B Smyth and Co.
Clan Macfarlane s—15 cases whisky B Smyth and Co.
Britannia s—17 cases writing papers M A M Shurufally.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Mackay s—15 bales printing papers M A M Shurufally.

FROM LONDON.

Peninsular s—2 cases writing papers A H Kikabhoy.

FROM HULL.

Alecto s—9 crates earthenware A Abdool Cader.

FROM HAMBURG.

Wolfsburg s—2 hogsheads rectified spirit and 3 hogsheads brandy D Cowasjee.

FROM CHARANTE.

Haddon Hall s—100 cases brandy Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Amphitrite s—2 cases glass beads K N Curranee and Co.
Imperatrix s—10 cases writing papers E M Abdoolally and Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

COUPLAND—KNYVETT—March 1, at St Andrew's Church, Chapra, Bengal, by the Rev H C Mayne Young, Herbert Coupland, Indian Civil Service, to Beatrix Rosamund, eldest daughter of Alexander Vansittart Knyvett, Bengal Police.

STUBBS—BROADWAY—March 8, at Holy Trinity Church, Sialkot, Herbert Edward Crampton Stubbs, Divisional Engineer, Jhelum Valley Road, Kashmir State, youngest son of Rev W F Stubbs, M A, Wimbleton, to Nina Kathleen, fourth daughter of Mr P N Broadway, Personal Assistant to Member in Council, Police Department, Jummu, Kashmir State.

DEATHS.

LANCASTER—March 7, at the Dufferin Hospital, Lucknow, of enteric with complications, Ella M Anderson, second daughter of D Lancaster.

ROMAINE—March 7, at Ajmere, Maurice Denzil, the dearly loved infant son of Eugene A St Romaine, aged 11 months and 20 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

_ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1899.

MANCHESTER has from time to time taken such fraternal interest in the domestic affairs of Bombay, and especially in all that pertains to our mill industry, our working hours, and the like, that it is only reasonable that we should reciprocate it in all that concerns the future and the prosperity of Cottonopolis. We sincerely hope that the conflicting views of employers and employed that threaten to close all the mills in Lancashire on a question of enhancement of wages may be adjusted in time, and that there will not be a repetition in the textile industry of the labour war that wrought such havoc in the steel and iron trade. That disastrous struggle diverted orders amounting to many millions to foreign rivals, who are not likely to relinquish the ground they thus acquired. The Midland Railway Company gave orders to English firms over a year ago for a large number of locomotives to be delivered without delay. Six months later none were delivered, the English workshops finding it impossible to work off the accumulated arrears even by lavish expenditure on over-time. The Railway Company, therefore, accepted the offer of an American house to deliver ten locomotives in as many weeks after receipt of the specifications. In the United States the men work eleven hours a day, and labour-saving machinery is driven at full speed. In the English shops the men who work nine hours are under trade regulations, restricting the output of labour machines and even of the men themselves. The result is seen in the incapacity of the factories to pull up arrears and fulfil new orders in the time specified. Foreign manufacturers in the States, Belgium and Germany profit by that most improvident way of doing business in England. A similar advantage to the Bombay mill industry accruing from a general strike or lock-out in the mills of Lancashire would not justify us in wishing to see such a calamity overtake the pioneers of the cotton industry. But all present appearances point to a resort to a strike or lock-out to settle a question of three or four per cent. more or less in the rate of wages. The men claim an advance because the mills are running at a profit owing to the temporary cheapness of American cotton. They take no account of a long period of depression that obliterated profits and closed down several mills. The mill-owners would probably concede the demand preferred by ultimatum, but for the certainty that the concession would be quickly followed by further demands enforced by the same threat of a general strike. The outlook gives rise to great anxiety, even apart from these perpetually recurring labour troubles. No capitalist dreams of erecting a new mill in Manchester. The days of monopoly are over, and there is no room for further expansion.

Manchester, however, is not easily disheartened. The last meeting of the Ship Canal Company showed that not even the grievous disappointment that has dogged the hopes once entertained of that undertaking has dampened the spirits of those who have sunk millions and have not yet come in sight of even the fraction of a dividend. Imagination fails to picture the consternation, the panic and the vindictive fury of investors in this country, if they were calmly told by their chairman that the accumulated interest due on the borrowed capital sunk had reached over eight hundred thousand pounds, that it would have reached over a million before the close of the year, and that it was essential to the development of the business to offer another £400,000 on capital account to enable the canal to compete on something like equal terms with the Liverpool docks and rival railways. Mr. Bythell, who is still remembered in Bombay as a man of business, of exceptional capacity and with a faculty of persuasive exposition, in which he had few equals, was not torn in pieces or flung out of the window when he placed the balance-sheet before the shareholders, in which the figures just mentioned are the most prominent, and bade his audience congratulate themselves on the improving prospects of the Canal which justify a further large expenditure of capital to add to and consolidate its growing prosperity. The Chairman, whose five years of office had expired, was unanimously re-appointed for another period of five years at a high salary. The proposer was applauded when he said that no man could have brought a better equipment to the task than Mr. Bythell, and that he hardly liked to think what the Ship Canal would have been without him. Another shareholder declared that if they had made a man to order they would not have got a better one, and that when they secured Mr. Bythell's services they had done more for the ultimate success of the Canal than they could have done by any other means. This language cannot be regarded as merely laudatory or hyperbolical; that is not the Manchester way. It is the deliberate opinion of hard-headed men of business that Mr. Bythell has been an admirable organiser, and that if success can be achieved he is the man to accomplish it. That being their view, they express it without hesitation.

It is characteristic of the breadth of view and tenacity of the Lancashire men, that they regard the interests of a great public undertaking as their own. There is no difficulty or hesitation in providing locally the vast sums still required to extend its revenue-earning capacity, although immediate returns on an adequate scale are scarcely looked for. It is true there are certain evidences of improvement in traffic and revenue to be set against the somewhat gloomy responsibilities for accruing interest to which we have referred. The net earnings of the past half-year amounted to over £61,000 as against £42,000 in the corresponding six months of the previous year—a substantial increase of £20,000. For the first time it was possible to pay a considerable sum – over £16,000—towards the interest paid by the Corporation on the capital of the company, such payments of course to be ultimately reimbursed out of the earnings of the Canal. There is little doubt that the £16,000 will be increased to £50,000 by the 1st January next year. That is the exact amount of the sinking fund to be created by the Corporation for the eventual liquidation of the arrears of interest, which, as we have said, will by that time have accumulated to over a million sterling. It is hoped, and expected that Preston and other inland cities that will be commercially benefited by the Ship Canal will emulate Manchester in providing according to their resources the capital required to widen and deepen the water-way in certain places and provide the appliances necessary for a largely increased traffic. One of the biggest ocean cargo steamers afloat recently passed through the Canal to Manchester—a hopeful portent, for it puts an end to the doubts as to the possibility of steamers of that class safely utilising the water-way. Big liners are built and building for this service. The example of the Suez Canal shows that there is a period during which doubts as to the practicability and prudence of using such water-ways deter people from venturing on more than tentative efforts; when these are found to be successful the traffic increases by leaps and bounds, for everyone desires to secure the advantages of direct communication by the shortest route. A quarter of a million of money expended on warehouses and a grain elevator is expected to encourage direct imports of wheat from abroad. As we have said, Liverpool and the railway companies have taken the alarm, and threaten a competition not in any way shackled by scruples. For instance, through rates between inland towns and cities in Ireland and similar cities in England are denied to goods passing through the ship Canal. Special advantages are given by the renovated and extended Liverpool Docks and the railways to under cut the Canal charges. The indomitable resolution with which Manchester men and Manchester capital rally to the Ship Canal, determined to make it prosper and contribute to the prosperity of their city and themselves, is an example worthy of imitation.

WE have received information upon which we can rely that the impression which has got abroad to the effect that France has scored a diplomatic success over Muscat is entirely mistaken. What has happened is this. France wanted a coaling station, apart from the British one, that she could fortify, and thereby secure a base of operations which would have been a source of danger in the Persian Gulf in time of war and a standing menace to British trade always. She has been refused it, and the refusal stands to-day as absolute as it was when it was made. The so-called British concession is another matter altogether. It allows France to have a coal wharf alongside the British one at Muscat, if she pleases. But she is not likely to please, for there is to be no cession of land to her and she cannot therefore fortify it, and every ton of coal she stores there, though useful enough if she had any trade in the Persian Gulf, which she has not, would simply be so much more upon which the power which had command of the sea could draw, if war broke out. While it concedes all that can legitimately be claimed, therefore, it is absolutely harmless.

THERE is something very amusing in a foreigner's description of a game with which we are familiar and of which he is entirely ignorant, and many of our national pastimes appear to them as remarkably fraught with danger. For instance, fourteen or fifteen years ago a Frenchman wrote a report of an England *vs* Australia cricket match, in which he described the bowling as terrific, and the ball "like a cannon bullet, and of frightfully dangerous character, which was hurled furiously towards the legs of the Australian delegates." He admired the dexterity of the Colonials, deplored the barbarity of the English, and says : "To stand upright during so many hours of an extreme heat ; to take a violent exercise without any meat ; to run deliberately a grave danger not less than that which one is obliged to encounter on a field of battle—all this is folly of the most profound." The foreigner's ideas on football are again intensely funny, and it is a Frenchman who is reputed to have said one of the necessary appliances on a football ground is a dead waggon for a cantankerous umpire. The times have now changed, and among our Gallic neighbours there is growing up a sporting instinct. Both Rugby and Association football are steadily advancing in popularity in France. At present there are three Rugby leagues in which the leading Parisian clubs take part, and many of the teams are savoured with a strong English element. The game is also gathering interest for the spectators, the record gate being 2,000 at an international match. Athletics, however, are not favoured in schools, and after all these are the nurseries of the sporting instinct which dominates every Englishman. The Association game has also made immense strides, and on Sunday in Paris as many as twenty-five matches have been going on. The system of league matches has done much to further the game, and in three years the number of players has increased fourfold. Association football is the democratic game, while Rugby has a more aristocratic following. Many of the Socker clubs are strongly tinged with English players. On the whole, the followers of Association are more numerous than those of the Rugby, but the latter is the longer established of the two. The senior clubs are the Stade Française and the Racing, both of which were founded in 1882. The former has 250 members and the latter 800. There is no doubt football of both kinds has come to stay in France, and the international matches are of the greatest use, even when they result in defeat, in teaching the French players the points of the game in which they may be deficient.

RAJPUTANA now reports 5,520 persons in receipt of famine relief and 4,243 persons migrated in search of work and food. Agricultural operations are progressing satisfactorily except in Merwara, and the state of the crops is generally good, though some damage has been done to them by frost. But the spring crops are not particularly hopeful, the average estimated outturn being set down at six and a-half annas. Prices of food-grains have risen in four states and fallen in three, but are steady elsewhere, and the cattle are in fairly good condition. A scarcity of fodder is felt in eight districts. Bombay season reports show that slight rain fell in one taluka of Khandesh, but the standing crops have been injured by drought in one taluka of the Upper Sind Frontier. American cotton has been blighted in two talukas of Dharwar. The reaping of the late crops continues in seventeen and preparations for next season are being made in ten districts. Cotton-picking is progressing in parts of Gujarat, Kathiawar and Belgaum. Fodder is sufficient except in parts of Sind, and agricultural stock is generally healthy. Prices have fallen in five and risen in four districts. In Madras rain fell during the week except scattered local showers, but the water-supply is generally sufficient. Some sowings are being carried out in parts. The standing crops are generally in fair condition and the harvest is yielding a fair to normal outturn. Pasturage is scarce, but fodder is generally sufficient. Prices have risen slightly in parts of the Southern districts. Elsewhere the outlook is well up to the average.

THE presidential plague returns for the week ending March 10 show an increase of 258 in the number of attacks and 293 in the fatal cases over the previous seven days, the totals being 3,090 and 2,585 against 2,832 and 2,292 in the previous week. Bombay and Karachi city returns contain heavier figures, while Poona shows a slight tendency to improve. Decreases were also reported for the Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach, Nasik and Poona districts, the Native States fluctuating considerably. Increases are reported from Surat, Thana, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Ratnagiri and Kanar districts and the native states of Cutch and Baroda. Three hundred and ten villages are infected as against 307 in the preceding week. The inspecting officers at railway stations in the midst of the exodus discovered 33 cases, in 24 of which death supervened.

THE P. & O. Co's s. s. Clyde, with the outward mails of the 3rd instant, left Aden, at 7 p.m., on Monday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 8 p.m., on Saturday next.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES THE GOVERNOR AND LADY SANDHURST will hold a Reception at Government House, Malabar Point, on Thursday, the 23rd instant, at 9-30 p.m. All Civil, Naval and Military officers and gentlemen entitled to attend his Excellency the Governor of Bombay's Levee are entitled, together with the ladies of their families, to attend the reception. Mess dress will be worn by Naval and Military officers and evening dress by Civil officers.

WE regret to state that a telegram was received in Bombay, yesterday, from London, announcing the death of Mr. Ambrose P. Ralli, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, and nephew and son-in-law of Mr. Stephen Ralli, the senior partner of the firm. The deceased was manager of the Bombay firm in 1885-86. He had been in weak health for some time past, and died, yesterday, at San-remo, in Italy in the fiftieth year of his age. Out of respect to his memory, the offices of the firm were closed yesterday.

THE proceedings taken by the Health Department againt the Sunderdass Spinning and Weaving Mill on account of nuisance forsmoke are fixed for hearing on Saturday next.

RAJA SIR AMAR SINGH was to reach Jammu from Calcutta on the 10th March.

A RECRUITING party is being sent to Peshawar to enlist Afridis for the 29th Bombay Infantry.

CAPTAIN CHENNEVIX-TRENCH, the Assistant Resident in Kashmir, has been promoted to a majority.

A SEVERE shock of earthquake was experienced in Kashmir on the 5th March at 10 p.m. followed by a smart shower of rain.

MAJOR-GENERAL ARNOTT, R.E., late Director-General of the Military Works Department, is permitted to retire from the 9th instant.

THE lawn-tennis tournament for the Championship Cup at Calcutta ended on Saturday in the final victory of Mr. Fleming, who thus recovers the Cup.

LORD WOLSELEY has allotted a sum of £100 from the Royal Military Tournament Fund in aid of the Summer Home for Soldiers' children at Mussoorie.

SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART left Peshawar on Saturday for Calcutta; his interview with the Afridi *maliks* having apparently been entirely satisfactory.

IT is not likely that the railway to Kashmir will be completed much under four years from the present time, as the surveying of the line will take up the greater part of the current year.

Two of Lady Curzon's sisters will arrive in Bombay by the mail steamer on the 24th instant. The Misses Leiter will proceed direct to Simla, where they will spend the coming season.

SEVERAL hundred breach-loading rifles for the Amir, imported from Europe, are now lying at Peshawar awaiting transport to Kabul. They will probably go up by an early caravan.

SURGEON-GENERAL TAYLOR, who arrived in Bombay on Friday, from England, proceeds on tour to Lucknow, staying there from the 14th to the 18th and reaching Calcutta on the 21st instant.

PLAGUE has spread to the village of Buhara (population 121) in the Jullundur district. There has been one case. Two new cases have occurred at the village of Gurchah, and one death at Malpur.

SIR SALTER PYNE has not left Calcutta. He has been suffering from a serious affection of the lungs. He is much better now, but will probably not be allowed by the doctor to travel for another week or so.

GOVERNMENT have sanctioned the dairy at Peshawar, which was opened to supply fresh milk and butter to the British troops and hospitals being closed, as the undertaking has proved a failure on financial grounds.

MISS DOROTHY PRATT, who has been appointed a Lady Doctor of the Kashmir Zenana Hospital which has been founded in commemoration of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee, arrived in Srinagar on the 8th March.

ALL the disputes between the Kashmir State and Poonch Ilaka have not, we hear, been yet settled, and Captain H. L. Goodenough, the Boundary Commissioner, who has taken three months leave Home, will return at the end of his leave and resume his work.

FROM letters by Saturday's mail, a contemporary learns, that the cause of Sir Charles Narine's death, which was quite unexpected, was pneumonia. He had been offered the Presidentship of the Ordnance Committee in succession to Sir Henry Brackenbury only a few days before.

THE Madras Municipal Loan for Rs. 2,50,000, for plague expenses and cleaning the water supply pipes, recently tendered for, has been allotted, Rs. 97-8-0, being the lowest allotment. The chief tenderers are Messrs. Murray and Co., the Madras Railway President Fund, and the Trustees of Pachaiyap College.

THE Bill providing for the mining rules in India will be introduced into the Legislative Council on Monday next. The Bill is the outcome of the proposals of the Committee which sat to consider the question. The Local Governments have been consulted in the matter, and the Bill is not likely to be passed till the next cold weather.

IT is understood that a firm of Marwari bankers in Calcutta have received a telegram from the Maharaja of Bikanir, expressing his disapproval of the conduct of "some of our Marwaris in Calcutta" in resisting the Government plague operations and requesting the influential members of the community to use their influence to induce the recalcitrant to comply with the measures instituted by the authorities for the good of Calcutta.

THE *Englishman* writes :—After nearly a week's residence in Bengal, Mr. G. W. Stevens pronounces that the Bengali has the virtues and the vices of a slave—'industry, frugality, a quick, imitative intelligence and amazing verbal cleverness; dishonesty, suspiciousness, lack of initiative, cowardice, ingratitude, utter incapacity for any sort of chivalry.' This is, perhaps, one of the most sweeping instances of superficial impertinence on record.

THE latest figures to hand show the increase which has taken place in the use of Indian and Ceylon tea in markets outside the United Kingdom. The increase is extremely gratifying; while in 1892 the quantity taken was under 20 million pounds, it rose in 1898 to over 62 millions, each year showing a steady progress. The progress during the past two years has been extremely marked, rising from under 43 millions in 1896 to over 62 millions in 1898, an expansion of not far short of 50 per cent.

WE hear, writes a native paper, it has been decided to stop the large fairs at Anandpur and Amb during the Holi and Baisaki Festivals, a very wise order in view of the increase of plague in Jullundur. People in the infected area appear to appreciate inoculation, stimulated as it is by the following concessions and exemptions :—(1). From segregation, unless they are actually attacked by plague. They will, however, remain liable to evacuate infected houses and to evacuate any other houses which it may be necessary to disinfect. (2). From observation and detention when travelling, subject to disinfection of clothes.

A FACSIMILE of M. Zola's confession—a page from an album, with printed questions, in which the novelist has written and signed his answers—is reproduced in Pitman's French Weekly—L'Hebdomadaire Francais, de MM. Pitman. According to these questions and answers, there are three things M. Zola does not know—the principal trait in his character, his favourite quality, and his besetting sin. The occupation which pleases him most is his work, and yet his dream of happiness is doing nothing. What he would like to be is always healthy. His greatest misfortune would be to be in doubt, and what he most detests is not to be understood. Of nature's gifts he most envies eloquence. The colour he likes best is red, and the flower he prefers is the rose. For animals he declares no choice, but answers that he prefers them all. His favourite prose authors, poets, painters, and composers are those who see clearly and clearly express themselves. In man he likes goodness best, in woman tenderness. His favourite names are the simplest. In fiction his favourite heroes and heroines are those who are not heroes; in real life those who earn their bread. The historical characters most detestable to him are traitors; the military feat most admired by him is performed by the soldier who dies without knowing why. His ideal rule of the table is to drink nothing and eat little; the faults towards which he feels most indulgent are all faults which are honestly regretted. His motto is "Nulla dies sine linea," and the death he would prefer is sudden death.

THE United States Army Board, which has long been carefully investigating the question of rewards for military service in the war with Spain, has made a large number of recommendations for brevet appointments, which have been officially confirmed and will be added to as the work of sifting reports is carried forward. For the Santiago campaign one brevet is granted to each officer recommended, regular officers who served as volunteers receiving their brevets as volunteers, and those who served with the regulars as regulars. The rewards are for gallantry at Santiago de Cuba, July, 1898, at El Caney, July 1, and at Las Guasimas, June 24. Brigadier-General W. R. Shafter becomes by brevet a Major-General, and Colonel H. A. Theaker, since retired, a Brigadier-General. Lieutenant-Colonels C. W. Miner, J. H. Smith, A. H. Harbach, J. M. Hamilton, S. T. Norvell, and A. L. Wagner became Colonels. The brevet-lieutenant-colonels, majors, captains, and subalters are very numerous, and include the names of many officers who were distinguished in the campaign. These tardy awards, long awaited, give a large measure of satisfaction to officers of the United States Army. Among the Volunteer officers who receive a step by brevet are Brigadier-General Duffield, for gallant service at Aguadores, and Lieutenant-Colonels Theodore Roosevelt, E. J. McClernand, G. McDerby, J. J. Astor, and J. H. Dorst. It is curious to find brevet rank conferred upon a number of officers who were killed in action last July.

GENERAL WOODFORD is reported to have made, publicly in New York, the extraordinary statement that three days after the destruction of the Maine there were not in American ships or in the ordnance depots in the United States two rounds of powder per gun in existence and that he was required to exhaust the arts of dislomacy until April 15, the earliest date at which the United States would be anything ready near to go to war. He added that, if it had not been for the unfaltering, unwavering friendship of England hostilities might have been precipitated in the midst of this unpreparedness. Meanwhile he said, the deparmeet was working night and day, and a sealed express train, of which no one knew the contents with rights of way over all other trains, was soon racing across the continent to discharge its burden into a swift steamor, which sped to Honolulu transferred its cargo to the Baltimore, the cruiser then steaming at high speed to Hong Kong to distribute the ammunition to the ships of Admiral Dewey's squadron. This was too much for the Bureau of Ordnance, and Secretary Long transmitted to the general a letter from its chief Captain O'Neill which was a practical denial of the statement since the supplies never fell below the regulation allowance of forty rounds per gun of 6 in calibre or larger and fifty rounds per gun of quickfirers.

THE United States shipbuilding programme of 1899 includes three battleships of 13,500 tons, three armoured cruisers of 12,000 tons, and six cruisers of 2,500 tons. The armoured cruisers are to have three screws. Commodore Melville, now chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering adopted the principle when he laid down the Columbia and Minneapolis and has ever since been an advocate of it. All the new French and German battleships and large cruisers are engined on this principle so that within a very short period some quite sufficient light should be thrown upon its value. Through acting somewhat as a pioneer in the matter of the triple screw Commodore Melville hesitated to advocate the adoption of water-tube boilers. He had no doubt as to their value from the day when they were placed in the Montery but he left that there were disadvantages, and that considering the few ships the United States were then building, it was desirable there should have been exhaustive experience of the working of these boilers. At the time water-tube boilers were being used in the gunboats Marietta, Nashville, and Annapolis, and were being installed in the Atlanta, and combined with boilers of the old type, in the Chicago. Now all the plans emanating from the bureau provide for water-tube boilers, and the cyclindrical type seems to be definitely abandoned. Tenders were lately opened by the Bureau of Ordance for fifty sets of 6in. gun forgings for the 50-calibre guns which are to form part of the armament of the new battleships and monitors authorised last session.

A REPORT comes from Paris that the Emperor Menelik has ordered certain military preparations in view, it is alleged, of the "advance of the British in the direction of the province of Kalabat." The Negus maintains, it is said, that Great Britain recognised in 1891 that this territory formed part of the Abyssinian sphere of influence. He has taken umbrage in consequence at the forward movements of the Anglo Egptian troops, Ras Margooch, the commander of the 4th Army Corps, has received instructions to march his troops from the Amhara Plateau to the right bank of Lake Tiana, where he will be in position on the frontier of the province of Kalabat.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ITALY AND CHINA.

DISCUSSION IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, MARCH 13.

There was a brief discussion in the House of Commons, to-day, on the question of the Italian demand for a lease of Sanmun.

Mr. Brodrick said if Italy can by diplomacy secure concessions, Great Britain will welcome Italy's appearance in China. British policy has to safeguard her own interests, not to obstruct friendly powers from safeguarding theirs, and Great Britain was willing to support Italy by diplomatic means.

THE ITALIAN DEMANDS ON CHINA.

THE MINISTER'S ACTION CONTRARY TO HIS INSTRUCTIONS.

MARCH 14.

It is officially stated in Rome that the second note from Signor Martinos, Italian Minister at Peking, to the Tsung-li-Yamen, was contrary to the instructions of his Government, and is consequently not considered as an ultimatum to China.

This announcement is regarded as equivalent to Signor Martinos' recall.

WITHDRAWAL OF AMERICAN TROOPS FROM PEKING.

The American Marines have left Peking.

THE IN-COMING MAILS.

ADEN, MARCH 13.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Clyde, with the English mails of the 3rd instant, left here for Bombay, at 7 p.m., to-day, and the same company's s. s. Australia left for Colombo and Australia, the same day and time.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

DEATH OF AN ARMY DOCTOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 13.

Major Evans, who was Resident Physician and Professor of Pathology at the Medical College, was taken ill in his quarters, last Tuesday, and symptoms of plague soon appeared. He rallied on Friday, and was much better throughout Saturday, but on Sunday night there was a change for the worse. He sank rapidly in spite of the skill and attention bestowed, and died at three o'clock this afternoon. The deceased officer was extremely popular in the service, and an additional sadness is lent to his untimely death by the fact that he was shortly to proceed home on leave after a spell of seven years on active duty.

Twelve cases of plague and twelve deaths were reported in Calcutta on Sunday, bringing the totals under these heads to 386 and 318, respectively. The total mortality from all causes was 119, as compared with an average of 78 for the preceding five years.

MARCH 14.

Calcutta had fourteen plague deaths to-day.

SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE FORTHCOMING BUDGET.

As now arranged, the business before next Monday's meeting of the Viceroy's Council will comprise the presentation of the Budget Statement; also of the Select Committee's report on the Bankruptcy Bill; as also the passing of the Glanders and Farcy Bill and the Sugar Bounties Bill; also the introduction of the Mining Regulations Bill.

The last named measure has nothing to do with the rules in connection with the mining and prospecting leases. It is confined solely to the question of the protection of labour in the mines, including the appointment of inspectors and the making of rules to regulate the hours, etc. It is, therefore, confined to matters which formed the subject of the Commission which sat some years ago under Mr. Williams in Calcutta.

THE FOREIGN SECRETARY.

Sir William Cunningham, the Foreign Secretary, and the Hon. Mr. Rees, Madras member of the Viceroy's Council, both appeared before the Medical Board, yesterday.

LADY LOCKHART.

Sir Simon (brother to the Commander-in-Chief) and Lady Lockhart, who are now at Peshawar, sail for Home from Calcutta on the 23rd.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT YOUNG.

Lieutenant Young, 1st Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, died, yesterday, of a skull fracture at polo at Lucknow.

THE DELHI-SAMASATA RAILWAY.

OPENING OF MARWANA-KAITHAL BRANCH.

The Marwana-Kaithal Branch of the Delhi-Samasata Railway was opened for traffic on the 8th.

THE CHAMKANNI SURPRISE.

PRISONERS DEPORTED.

LAHORE, MARCH 13.

The Government have decided that the 113 Chamkannis taken prisoners in the late raid be deported to India. They will be escorted from Parachinar to Kohat by the 22nd Punjab Infantry, and by a military escort thence to Khushalgarh. The prisoners will there be handed over to the police for conveyance to the Umballa Jail.

THE MALAKAND FORCE.

It is decided to make no objection to the families of officers employed with the Malakand Force being permitted to reside at Malakand.

COOLIES FROM AFRICA.

A party of 120 coolies arrived at Jullunder City on the 9th from Africa, and the staff collected about Rs. 300 from them on account of excess luggage, of which only Rs. 7 were credited by Government.

THE SWAT AND CHITRAL GARRISONS.

Mr. Thurburn, R.E., Public Works Department, 3rd Circle, will leave Lahore immediately under orders of Government, and proceed on special duty to Malakand *en route* to Swat Valley, accompanied by Captain McMahon, Political Officer, Malakand and Swat. The object is to select new sites in connection with the re-distribution of the Swat and Chitral garrisons. Mr. Thurburn will probably be absent about two months on special duty, selecting a site for the garrison strong enough to protect the line between Drosh and Dir, till re-inforcements can be pushed up from the base at Mardan and Nowshera. This will have the effect of discounting the unreliable character of the Nawab of Dir's support.

FATAL SHOOTING ACCIDENT.

BANGALORE, MARCH 13.

Driver Charles Mulleneaux, of the Southern Mahratta Railway, died at Bowring Hospital here, to-day, under an operation for an extraordinary rifle accident. The deceased was amusing himself by potting crows and kites with shot loaded in a Martini-Henry rifle cartridge case and used in the rifle, when one round exploded prematurely in the breech and drove the case backwards, with a portion of the breech into the deceased's intestines. A remarkable feature of the occurrence is that Mulleneaux was a highly trained and efficient volunteer, and an S. I. R. A. marksman.

RIOT ON A FERRY STEAMER.

KARACHI, MARCH 13.

A serious riot occurred on board the ferry steamer at Kotri, yesterday. About 200 bridge workmen crossed over and commenced assaulting the steamer's crew, who, it is alleged, prevented them occupying the first and second class seats on the steamer. Mr. Blackwell, the engineer, was struck with a shovel and disabled. Three or four men of the ferry are in a dangerous state, and many others are more or less wounded. Eight men are under treatment at the Railway Hospital at Kotri. Police enquiries are still proceeding.

AGRA RAJPUT SABHA.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS)

AGRA, MARCH 13.

At the second day's proceedings of the Rajput Sabha three resolutions passed last year were read out by the secretary and confirmed. The resolutions provided that endeavours should be made for the creation of a complete unity amongst the Rajputs of the whole of India; that steps should be taken for the greater spread of education amongst the Rajputs and for the inculcation of the necessity of procuring means of livelihood apart from the land and military services; and resolved that endeavours should be made to put a stop (1) to the custom of demanding dowries by bridegrooms or their guardians from the guardians of brides, (2) to the Asura form of marriage, in which the bridegroom gives to the guardians of the bride money and chattels, (3) to early marriage, (4) to polygamy or the plurality of wives, (5) to the use of wine and other intoxicants, and to inculcate the rule of living within one's means. The committee proposed that the Central Rajput Sabha be constituted with as many members as are available, and that the Sabha so formed be empowered to frame its rules and to select for itself any number of members, but not less than one from each district.

WIDOW RE-MARRIAGE AT AHMEDABAD.

AHMEDABAD, MARCH 13.

A widow remarriage was celebrated here, to-day, under the auspices of the Widow Re-marriage Association. The parties are Modh Brahmins of Vadasinor. The bride was a virgin-widow. She is now 21 years old.

GYMKHANA TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

THE MARRYAT CUP.

THE Marryat Cup Tournament is creating much excitement among local lawn tennis players. Two rounds have been completed, and we have now arrived at the semi-finals. A larger number of players than usual have entered for this handsome cup, at present held by Captain Greig, and the matches have been keenly contested, and several very good games are anticipated in the semi-finals and finals.

In the first round some capital matches were anticipated, but with the exception of the match between Ransome and Fischer, the other games were disappointing. This match, however, was a closely contested one from start to finish, and spectators were treated to a fine exhibition of the game, the excitement being maintained up to the very end. The first set was a capital one, and was eventually won by Ransome at 6-5. Ransome had the first service, and it was this that eventually won him the match, as it was his service in the last game of the last set, and his service is a very strong point. Fischer began a little nervously, but his opponent began with his slashing service and played up with the greatest confidence from the start. It was a ding-dong game, one all, two all, being called. Ransome was placing with great accuracy and looked like winning, the game being called at 5-3 in his favour. But Fischer was getting the length of the court and now began driving with great accuracy, and made some exceedingly pretty strokes, passing his opponent by some good shots when the latter tried the forcing tactics of rushing up to the net. By dint of sheer good play Fischer brought the score to five all, but here again Ransome having the service had the advantage and won the fist set at (6-5). The second set was chiefly remarkable for some slashing hard drives of Fischer's, and in consistent play on the part of Ransome. At times he would be brilliant, and again a couple of minutes later he would make most inferior "shots" off the easiest returns. Still the game continued to be a good exhibition, several of the strokes being warmly applauded, but Fischer held the upper hand all through, and won the second set fairly comfortably—the umpire making the score (6-2). Both were on their mettle, both mingling prudence with dash. The game again became a ding-dong struggle, Ransome putting in some pretty backhand strokes, and defeating his partner with several excellent cross-volleys, Fischer in his turn winning stroke after stroke by his punishing underhand drives, which he was bringing off with great certainty. The score was called three all—then (4-3). Fischer wins, then four all and again (5-4) Fischer wins.

This tenth game was most exciting: deuce, and vantage all being and all depended on the next stroke. Fortune greatly favoured Ransome, who made a weakish return, the ball striking the top of the net, and after hesitating fell or rather wriggled over the far side—game to Ransome, 5 all. Ransome's service with the wind behind him, it looked desperate for Fischer, who however played gamely against the odds, but (40-love) was called against him, and eventually the game was won by Ransome by 4 strokes to 1—the set and match by (6-5) (2 6) (6-5).

Ransome I have not seen before in a tournament, but he possesses a fine free slashing style that must have been learnt in good company at home. There is one sweep which he makes from the right hand court off a high bounding ball into his opponent's right hand court that is very effective; it is a stroke of his own and highly risky. He has a pretty and telling backhand stroke; but his volleys were not always severe enough, his smashing too much "smash" and not enough thought being given to their placing. Fischer has seldom been in better form. In the first set he was playing very short, but gradually got the length and began driving with greater accuracy than I have ever seen him drive in a tournament. And he certainly had cruel luck against him in the tenth game of the final set.

Another match that brought a crowd of spectators was between Brooks and Greig; Brooks being in great form this season, while his opponent was reported off colour. As they walked upon the courts, I heard someone suggest "handicap for inches ought to be given"—a racing gentleman I presume. And it certainly looked as though Brooks might concede his opponent a few points, as he romped away with the first three games; but then a complete change came over the game. Greig won the next six games straight off the reel, and thus placed the first set to his credit.

Following this up he won the first three of the second set, thus winning nine games in succession. Brooks now scored a game, and looked like winning the next, but eventually the score was called (5-1) against him. A final effort only made the difference of another game, and the eighth game of the second set saw some good play on both sides, Greig eventually winning this, the set at (6-2) and the match (6-3) (6-2). It was disappointing to see both these players, who have big local reputations, playing so below their real form. Brooks opened very well, but seemed puzzled by Greig's lobbing as he rushed up to the net. Greig was placing well down the side lines, and volleyed effectively, but we have seen him play a much better game than he was playing in this match. Brooks will have a chance of revenging himself in the open singles next week, and he must not be discouraged by being off colour the other day.

Lieut. Back, R. N., defeated Dalton somewhat easily, though the first set was as close as it could have been. Binning played a pretty game against Williamson, but had matters all his own way; while Meikle had a very run away game with Bergne. Thus ends the first lesson—no, I mean round.

The second round furnished a very even match between Back and Dr. Richards, the latter winning the first set after a hard tussle; but Back won the next two fairly comfortably, and is undoubtedly the better player. Reid v. Meikle promised to be a close game that it was, and Reid won the game by two sets to none in capital form, and were he to play as he was playing in this match, his coming game with Ransome will be most interesting to watch. Meikle has improved greatly, but was hardly playing up to his best in this game. He might with advantage cultivate a more "killing" stroke. As was generally anticipated, Greig beat Binning, though the game was a very poor one, neither man playing up to his form; and Ransome beat Rev. R. M. Gray: Greig has to play Back: and Ransome to play Reid—both matches this evening, and ought to provide good games.

UMPIRE.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

CARL ROSA LIGHT OPERA.

REVIVAL OF "SWEET LAVENDER."

MR. WILSON BARRETT AS A NOVELIST.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 24.

IT was announced some days ago that Mr. Schulz Curtius had arranged with the new Lyceum Company of which Sir Arthur Sullivan is a director, for a short season of opera in that theatre early next spring. Thereupon the mistake has perhaps not unnaturally, been made, that Mr. Curtius, as Frau Cosima Wagner's agent here and a leading member of the Wagner party, proposes to rely mainly upon the Meister's music. There is, however, not the remotest intention of trying to convert the Lyceum into a "British Bayreuth;" nor, unless one of the early works be produced, has Mr. Curtius any idea to play Wagner at all. Indeed, the recent experience of the Carl Rosa troupe tends to show that the Lyceum has neither the stage nor the orchestral space, nor the holding capacity for the performance of Wagner's advanced operas upon an adequate scale. So, for a "British Bayreuth" the Faithful will have to wait—at any rate until they show a little more alacrity than they have hitherto done in subscribing the necessary capital for the building of a special Wagner opera house.

Mr. Schulz Curtius' operatic scheme for the Lyceum is of a more agreeable, and it is hoped it will prove of an equally attractive character. Lighter opera of a high-class will be the pabulum chiefly provided. There are, for example, several operas of Mozart almost entirely unknown to the present generation, and one or more of these we shall certainly hear. A revival upon an important scale of Dr. Villiers Stanford's "Shamus O'Brien" is almost certain, together with Humperdinck's "Hansel und Gretel," and other operas in the lighter German repertory. Easter falls late next year, so that nearly the whole of March and April will be available before the return of Sir Henry Irving and his company from the United States. The enterprise is an experiment; but it is one which deserves to succeed.

There seems indeed to be a healthy reaction against a darkened theatre and a five-hour opera "without cuts." The Carl Rosa troupe will we learn now probably vary the more serious works of their repertory by the performance of light opera; not of course opera bouffe, but opera comique, and more particularly those examples which possess a really dramatic plot, of the "Rip van Winkle" and "Les Cloches de Corneville" type. Carl Rosa himself was contemplating something of the sort shortly before his death, and if he had survived he would unquestionably have followed up the experiment started with "Paul Jones." In the provinces, as in London, the necessity is indeed now being felt of providing relief from the more exacting operas, a too prolonged course of which is found to pall upon the taste. But that Dr. Osmond Carr by no means intends to relinquish grand opera may be gathered from the fact that he already has the English version of "Siegfried" in rehearsal, under the conductorship of Mr. Hamish McCunn. Mr. Beale has been appointed stage manager for the rest of the Rosa tour, which, as the provincial performances have proved so successful will extend till June. It will be resumed again in August, and dates have already been booked till Christmas. No West-end London season is at all likely, at any rate till far into the next year; but Dr. Carr has for the early part of 1900 a flattering and guaranteed offer from the United States, which is under consideration.

Mr. F. G. Edwards has, for the March number of the "Musical Times," obtained from Mr. Elgar certain details concerning his forthcoming works. For a London concert in the spring Mr. Elgar has, for example, written fourteen orchestral "Symphonic Variations" intended, it is said, as sketch portraits of his friends, or rather he "has looked at the theme through the personality, if not the spectacles, of thirteen other men and women." The idea opens up infinite possibilities. An orchestral portrait by Professor Bridge of Professor Stanford—and vice versa—would, for example, be especially interesting. Mr Elgar's symphony for the Worcester Festival next September is to bear the title of "Gordon," though it will, it is hoped, be free from the characteristics of either Chinese or Arab music. Lastly, Mr. Elgar is composing a song cycle to be sung by Miss Clara Butt at the Norwhich Festival in October.

Madame Marchesi seems, as the the provider of new artists for the Opera, to be the successor of the elder Lamperti, Madame Puzzi, and Sangiovanni, who, all now dead, recommended vocalists to the last generation of entrepreneurs. The new aspirants to fame brought out at Madame Marchesi's matinee at Paris a few days ago, and doubtless sooner or later to be heard here, included Madame Charlotte Daoner, an American mezzo soprano who is said to have a fine voice; Miss Stephenson, an English light soprano; and Miss Lilian Elmi, an American soprano of the florid school. This, indeed, with modern French music, is mainly the school which Madame Marchesi teaches.

The practice of constructing a novel out of a popular play is no doubt rarer than the reverse practice of basing a play upon a popular novel. It can plead nevertheless, many notable precedents, though few more successful than "The Daughters of Babylon," a novel in one volume by Messrs. Wilson Barrett and Robert Hitchens. The play with the same title brought out at the Lyric Theatre two years ago was the sole work of Mr. Wilson Barrett, who is, therefore, to be credited with the plan and structure of the story. The respective shares of Mr. Barrett and his collaborator in the novel are less easily to be determined; but, if our memory serves us, no inconsiderable portion of the dialogue is identical with that of Mr. Barretts Biblical drama. It is more important to note that the ampler space, together with the opportunities for description and elucidation which are at the command of the novelists, has been turned to profitable account; and that the love of the Jewish maiden Elna for the shepherd Lemuel here stands forth, in clearer outline than in the stage version. The reader will doubtless be glad to find that the novel retains the happy ending, and crowns the terrible persecutions of these twain with a happy ending. The constant employment of a Biblical form of dialogue coupled with a tendency to a rather florid style of description may not suit all tastes; but "The Daughters of Babylon" exhibits power and imagination, and is likely to find a large circle of sympathising readers.

Mr. Pinero's delightful comedy, "Sweet Lavender," which was revived on Wednesday evening at Terry's Theatre, should do something more then fill the gap caused by the ill-success of Mr. Bancrofts piece, recently withdrawn after so brief a run at this house. For wit and pathos, "Sweet Lavender" is not surpassed by the many clever productions of Mr. Pinero's genius and, the public, who are by no means such bad judges as some of their critics would have us believe, have given it a welcome that has been extended to few pieces during the last twenty years. Mr. Terry, who reappears as Dick Phenyl, has played that part, as the programme reminds us, for something like fifteen hundred times in London, the provinces, and Australia, yet so natural, so spontaneous, is his acting of the part that he might have been playing it last night for the first time. The character of the gentle, kindly, impecunious barrister who, as people say, is no one's enemy but his own, is admirably suited to bring out the peculiar excellencies of this popular comedian's style. The revival is otherwise remarkable as being the occasion of the reappearance upon the stage of Miss Maude Millett, who easily repeats her former success as the ingenuous young lady who thinks that a gentleman whose visits are markedly requent must have taken a great fancy to her mamma, and for the opportunity it gave to Mr. Marsh Allen to distinguish himself in one of those difficult characters known in theatrical slang as walking gentlemen. Mr. Allen is not a mere prop for fashionably cut clothing. He has fire and earnestness, and a manly bearing, that easily win for him the sympathies of the audience in the scene in which the young man respectfully but firmly announces to his guardian his determination to marry the girl of his choice. Miss Cariotta Addison returns to the part of the housekeeper, in which she caused so many tears to flow in the original production, and Miss Nina Boucicault, if she does not entirely efface the recollection of Miss Rose Norreys, is sufficiently pathetic as Lavender. Among other noticeable performances are those of Mr. Ben Webster, as the American; Mr. Edmund Maurice, the guardian; and Miss M. A. Victor, as the match-making mamma. The little theatre was crowded and the success of the revival was beyond all question.

To an interviewer, Mr. R. W. Gilder, who for seventeen years has been the editor of the "Century Magazine," has expressed his conviction that we shall soon witness a great reaction in public taste. People, he believes, are beginning to tire of photographic reproductions in magazines and periodicals. In the future the tendency will be in favour of original artistic work, and the magazines which recognise this will find most favour with an enlightened public. At the same time Mr. Gilder does not contend that the prevalence of the photograph in periodical literature has had a wholly bad influence on art. It has, to a certain extent, had a corrective effect, and made illustrators truer to fact. On the other hand it has made them more prosaic. But Mr. Gilder predicts the coming of a new generation of real illustrators.

There is certainly room for a Life of the "Chevalier de St. George," otherwise known as James III. of England and VIII. of Scotland. The Chevalier de St. George, father of Prince Charlie, has not been rightly appreciated by historians. Mr. Lang in his book on Pickle the Spy's Companions has put them on the right track. A full appreciation of the Chevalier's character will be found in the book which Miss Alice Shield is writing about him. Many particulars hitherto unpublished have been discovered by the authoress. When Queen Anne died, "James III" saw more clearly than his romantic friends in Scotland that the Stuart crown which had "come in with a lass went out with a lass." Rob Roy, looking on at Sheriffmuir, year 1715, while the clans fought with all their wild valour for "James III," and preparing to loot the weaker side, with as easy a conscience as if he were an Afridi freebooter, is an interesting but not particularly chivalrous figure in the earlier Jacobite rising. Fourteen years later, and thirty or so before Culloden, began the raising of the Highland regiments, the Black Watch being the first. In the very year in which the aged Chevalier de St. George died, 1766, Pitt in an eloquent speech was celebrating the glorious achievements of those same regiments in the lately ended seven years' war, the war that established the British Empire on the Ganges and the St Lawrence "James III's" is perhaps the most pathetic figure in the last era of the Stuarts.

As an introduction and guide to Anglo-Egyptian history and politics, Sir Alfred Milner's "England in Egypt" still holds the field, and it likely to do so for a long time to come. A new edition, the sixth, of this excellent work will be issued by Mr. Arnold to-morrow. It has been prepared by Mr. C. E Dawkins, who like its author, has had the advantage of Egyptian experience in a reponsible official capacity. In this new edition will be found an account of operations in the South up to the end of 1898. For Egyptian and Soudanese subjects the work is brought up to date. The reconquest of the Soudan is but the fulfilment of anticipations expressed in earlier editions. The volume contains some maps. Widely read as the book has been, it is to be hoped that in its new and popular form it may attract still larger numbers.

William Hazlitt, that Ishmaelite of Letters, was born in Mitre-lane, Maidstone, Kent, a hundred and twelve years ago. A Society, named after him, is on the point of establishment in the town of his birth. It cannot be said that the William Hazlitt whom the world knew was a particularly edifying character. Yet Lamb said of him that "in his natural and healthy state" he was "one of the finest and wisest spirits breathing." And it should also be said that no punishment his enemies inflicted upon the Ishmaelite could be severer than what he suffered from himself; he was his own tormentor. It is interesting to remember that though, or because, Hazlitt was so much the artist by nature, his first utterance in print (he was then thirteen) was an attack upon the Birmingham lambs who were persecuting Dr. Priestley.

Of course it is Hazlitt the literary and dramatic critic, the man of letters, whom the Maidstone people are commemorating. One of his latest biographers has rightly said of him that "few men have written so much at so high a level," and that no contemporary surpassed him in terseness and vivacity of style. Whether in Maidstone or anywhere else, a book-pestered generation, with its intellectual digestion in danger of atrophy, may profitably reflect that Hazlitt read (comparatively) little and thought much. It is staggering to think how much of the literary "output" of our day an Autocrat Hazlitt would cart off to be burnt by the hangman.

Messrs. Goupil and Co., the fine art publishers, are completing their arrangements for the publication of Dr. S. R. Gardiner's Oliver Cromwell uniformly with the previous volumes on Mary Stuart, Queen Elizabeth, Queen Victoria, and Charles I. The character of the Protector as well as his foreign and home policy, receives special treatment. For the illustrations, owners of contemporary works of art have given aid to the publishers. The volume will contain several autentic portraits of Cromwell and members of his family. There will be in all about forty portraits, most of them obtained from originals not easily accessible to the public. There are to be two editions, one of 350 numbered copies on Japanese paper, the other of 1,475 numbered copies.

The price paid for the two new Rembrandts to Lord and Lady de Saumarez was a comparison of the large price paid for the Saumarez pictures with the prices paid for other Rembrandts in the Gallery shows in a remarkable way the appreciation of the great Dutch painter in recent times. There are in the Gallery two fine portraits of Rembrandt by himself—one as a young man, the other as an old man. The former was bought in 1861 for £800; the latter in 1851 for £430 10s. The fine portrait of a Rabbi, acquired in 1844, cost only £473 11s. The magnificent Old Lady was acquired later (in 1867), and the price was higher—£1,200. Either that must be accounted very cheap, or the Saumarez portaits very dear. There is only one "Rembrandt" in the Gallery which can rival the Saumarez portaits in price, and that is not by Rembrandt. It is the "Christ blessing little children, which was bought as a Rembrant, and at a Rembrandt price (£7,000), but which is now universally recognised as being only a school picture.

PERSIAN GULF NEWS.

THE SHEIKH OF LINJA DEFEATED BY THE DARYA BEGI.

As our correspondent says in his letter, last week, the Darya Begi recently left Bushire to proceed against the usurping Sheikh of Linja. He took with him 150 men only, but joined forces on his way with a detachment numbering some 2,000 men, as anticipated, and then marched on Linja. The Sheikh having been in undisputed possession for about six months, had plenty of time in which to consolidate his forces and strengthen his position, and it was feared that he would be able to offer a strenuous opposition to the force brought against him, but on the 2nd and 3rd of March the Persian force attacked Linja by land and sea. The Persepolis shelled the fort with little success, the aming being very defective. The Darya Begi, however, drove in the Arabs and seized the town up to the fort itself. The firing was continuous and heavy, lasting thirty-six hours. H. M. S. Sphinx landed a party for the protection of British subjects. On the morning of the 3rd the fort surrendered to the Persians, the Sheikh, his Vizier, and the garrison having escaped during the night. The Persians lost about twenty killed and wounded, and the Arabs probably twenty. The Arab portion of the town was looted. Matters are now settling down and traders are opening their shops.

PRINCE CHARLES NAPOLEON BONAPARTE died in Rome last Saturday night, aged sixty. He was third son of the Prince of Canino, belonging to the second branch of the Bonaparte family. He was formerly a Captain in the Algerian Tirailleurs, and took part in Maximilian's expedition to Mexico. He married in 1859 Christiana, daughther of Prince Ruspoli.

THE Americans have scored a signal victory in the Philippines, Iloilo having been taken on Saturday last. The insurgents fired the town before evacuating it, but the flames were rapidly extinguished by the American troops, who suffered no casualties. General Otis hopes that Aguinaldo will now muster men enough to embolden him to make an attack and save the American troops the trouble of following him up. But this is just what we should think he is not likely to do.

THE BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

OPENING OF THE TENTH EXHIBITION.

THE tenth exhibition in connection with the Bombay Art Society was opened, yesterday afternoon, at the Town Hall, by H. E. Rear-Admiral Douglas, the Naval Commander-in-Chief, in the presence of a large number of ladies and gentlemen.

The proceedings were opened by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Parsons, president of the society, by calling upon Professor Muller to read the list of awards which were given away to the successful competitors by Lady Douglas.

Mr. Justice Parsons then called upon H. E. the Naval Commander-in-Chief to declare open the exhibition, and in doing so, said:—

It devolves on me, as the president of this society, to say a few words before I ask H. E. the Naval Commander-in-Chief to do the duty he has so kindly consented to perform, namely, to open this exhibition. My words shall be few, because I know that you are all fully aware of the objects of this society and appreciate our efforts to carry them out. The culminating point of these efforts you have visible evidence of, to-day, in the shape of this, our tenth exhibition, We have a name, but we have no local exhibition and think it is much to be regretted that in this great city of Bombay there is no public building suitable for holding an exhibition of arts in. Hitherto we have held our exhibitions by the kindness of Government in the Secretariat. This year those rooms could not be granted to us, but by the same kindness we have been permitted to use this hall, subject to prior engagements. It is too soon to say with certainty how the experiment will work: the great difficulty has been that of lighting, but those of us who were here last evening and those who are present to-day will be able to form an opinion as to how the difficulty has been overcome. Of the exhibition itself I will not say much lest I take the wind out of the sails of those who may speak after me. The number of exhibits is fewer than usual, but I am given to believe that their merit is superior, and quality is always better than quantity. The prize list is unusually large, and I take this opportunity of thanking the donors for their generous assistance. I would also tender the best thanks of the society to our Honorary Secretary, Mr. Muller, who has done so much to make this exhibition a possibility. It could never have been held but for his sustained exertions. Our thanks are also due to Raja Deen Dyal, who not only largely exhibits, but gave great help in arranging the exhibits to Mr. Benjamin, whose artistic experience and aid has been very valuable; and to our business agent, Mr. Soundy; and lastly, I would call for thanks to the Hanging Committee and the Judges, whose names must, according to immemorial usage, be left unmentioned, for their good performance of the very arduous task allotted to them, carried out to the satisfaction, I hope, of everyone, including the exhibitors themselves. I will now ask H. E. the Naval Commander-in-Chief to open this exhibition.

His Excellency, in declaring the exhibition open to the public, said: Mr. Justice Parsons, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in declaring this exhibition open, and I have much pleasure in wishing success to the society. (Loud applause.)

On the motion of Mr. F. W. Stevens, seconded by Mr. R. N. Mant, a vote of thanks was accorded to H. E. the Naval Commander and Lady Douglas.

The ladies and gentlemen then went round the hall, and examined the various exhibits.

BOMBAY ASSOCIATION OF FIRE INSURAANCE GENTS.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual meeting of the members of the Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents was held last evening in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. W. D. Graham, of the London and Lancashire Insurance Company, presiding. Mr. A.F. Ferguson, the officiating secretary, read the notice convening the meeting.

The chairman, in addressing the meeting, said: Gentlemen—Following the usual custom, I will briefly revise the work of the Association during the past year. The accounts which have been audited and placed in the hands of members, show that our finances are in a flourishing condition, there being a balance of about Rs. 5,000 in the bank. The subscriptions to the Association have been largely augmented by the fees paid by the numerous new agencies which were appointed during the last twelve months, but in consequence of the new agency rules recently adopted this source of income will be now cut off. The question of subscription for the present year will be brought before the meeting this afternoon. The past year has been a very critical one in our history, for on more than one occasion the very existence of the Association have been in jeopardy. The cause of the trouble may be summed up under the heading of the agency question. Perhaps in no city in the world has the question of the appointment and remuneration of agents assumed such a complicated and grave aspect as in Bombay Innumerable meetings have been held both in London and Bombay, and time and again rules have been drawn up, which, however excellent in theory, were invariably found unsuitable in practice, and had to be quickly abandoned. Our difficulties, however, are I hope, now over, as the new rules adopted last week, necessitating the cancellation of all agencies made subsequent to 1st January, 1897, bring us all back again to the position we were in before this agency question commenced. With regard to the work of the Inspector of Fire Appliances, I am happy to say that this continues to be most satisfactory. The reports of the Inspector are very carefully scrutinized by the Committee, and if any defect is shown, the mill agents are written to at once, and we find that in nearly every instance prompt attention is given to our requirements. By these means the appliances are kept in thorough working order, and it is owing to this efficiency that we have escaped during the year several severe losses. It is also pleasing to note that so many mills are now being fitted with sprinklers, the value of which is duly becoming more evident. The Inspector's abridged half-yearly report has just been completed, and will shortly be issued. Another matter of interest is the increase in the use of the electric light for mills. This light is undoubtedly much safer for mills than gas or lamps if properly installed, but it becomes a source of grave danger if erected by ignorant and incompetent engineers. The Committee for some time past have had under consideration the drawing up of a set of rules for electric light, and it is hoped that the incoming Committee will soon be able to give effect to the same. At present no electric installation can be passed without the same being certified to by an electrical expert that it is erected in accordance with the rules prevailing at home, and meanwhile a memorial has been sent to Government strongly urging the appointment of a Government Inspector, as is the case with regard to steam boilers. I wish to submit to the incoming Committee the question of a salvage corps for Bombay. The good results which have been derived from the establishment of salvage corps in other large towns might with great advantage be followed here, as the number of fires and consequent destruction of valuable property is yearly increasing. Our Secretary has kept statistics of the fire occurring in Bombay for many years, from which I find that last year was the most disastrous on record, the estimated loss being over 35 lakhs in Bombay alone, without including the very heavy losses from the mofussil. For many years now the Bombay business has been unprofitable, and it is a question of importance whether the time has not arrived when a general increase of rates all round is not a necessity. You will remember that the chairman last year referred to the question of "voting at meeting." I am happy to say that at this meeting the matter will be taken up and I trust dealt with in a satisfactory manner. With regard to tariffs, it has not been found necessary to introduce any new tariff during last year, although several alteration, have been made. Section B, however, has been revised recently, and will be published in the course of a few days. I am happy to state that notwithstanding the complications arising over the agency question, that on the whole the tariff rates have been loyally observed. In conclusion, I would point out that the work of the Association has grown in volume very considerably in recent months, necessitating weekly Committee meetings of a couple of hours each, and that consequently the work of the Secretary has been augmented to such an extent that further assistance will have to be provided in order that work may be satisfactorily carried on. I understand that the question of our secretarial arrangements will be brought before the meeting by a member this afternoon. Meanwhile a vote of thanks from the members of this Association should be conveyed to Mr. Poole for the very conscientious way in which he has performed his duties during a time of great trial and anxiety. The annual report of the Association is not ready to be laid before the members. The delay has been caused by the great amount of detail work involved through the registering of numerous powers of attorney recently sent forward, but the hands of members for some time, and I have now the pleasure in proposing that the accounts be adopted.

Mr. A. F. Macrae seconded the proposition, which was carried unanimously. The result of the selection of the committee for the ensuing year was then announced. Mr. Symington said the work of the retiring committee had been very heavy, and he proposed a hearty vote of thanks to them, which was unanimously agreed to. This was concluded the formal business of the meeting; and the Reporters of the Press having been asked to withdraw, the meeting proceeded to consider certain business of a private nature.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

BUDGET ESTIMATES.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, held on the 6th March:—

The minutes of the Special and Ordinary Meetings of the 6th February 1899 and of the Special Meeting of the 27th idem, having been sent to each Trustee, were taken as read. The Chairman read the confidential portion of the minutes of the meeting of 6th February, and the minutes of both meetings were then signed by the Chairman.

1. Resumed consideration of the proposed rules for the transaction of business.

Read letter from the Chairman to Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula (who was not present at the last meeting), and reply thereto.

Read Counsel's (Mr. J. Macpherson's) opinion on the draft rules.

It was resolved, with one dissentient, that the Secretary shall, as soon as convenient after each meeting of the Board, communicate to the Press excerpts from the proceedings comprising information on all matters of public interest which, in the opinion of the meeting, can be made public without prejudice to the operations or interests of the Board.

Note.—An amendment to the effect that Reporters be admitted to the meetings, provided they do not report confidential matters, was rejected at the last meeting, only one Trustee voting in favour of it.

Read letter from Mr. C. T. Burke, dated 13th February 1899, applying for leave of absence from the Meetings of the Board for 3 months from the 4th March 1899, and desiring to know the wishes of the Board as to the election of a substitute.

Resolution.—Sanctioned. The Board do not think it necessary at present to ask for a Trustee to be appointed to act for Mr. Burke. Mr. W.L. Harvey should be nominated to act in place of Mr. Burke as a member of the Land Committee.

Read Government Resolution in the General Department, No. 849, dated 23rd February 1899, intimating that there is no objection to the Trustees maintaining the Charni Road garden till the ground is required for other purposes, and agreeing as to the public convenience of its being so maintained.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

Considered letter from Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, dated 23rd January 1899, enquiring whether his proposal to purchase ground at Pedder Road for a General Hospital for Parsis would be affected by any scheme contemplated by the Board.

Read minutes of the members of the Improvements Committee (Circular No. 17.)

Resolution.—Sir D. M. Petit should be informed, as recommended by the Improvements Committee, that the land in question does not lie within the limits of any scheme notified by the Board.

Considered letter from Mr. P. N. Kerrawalla asking for a reconsideration of the Trustees' decision with regard to the lease of the site on Back Bay for a Swimming Bath for Natives.

Read minutes of the members of the Land Committee (Circular No. 30).

Resolution.—Mr. Kerrawalla should be informed, as recommended by the Land Committee, that the Board see no reason for altering their previous decision in the matter. They consider that he, after holding the concession for four years, having done nothing should not be allowed to stand in the way of others who have applied and are willing to carry out the work forthwith.

LAND COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Report of the Land Committee No. III, dated 17th February 1899, dealing with the following subject:—

(i) The Chowpati Estate, Item 16, Schedule C., in connection with correspondence received from Government regarding the recommendation of the Extension Committee of 1887, that the hill slope at Chaupati between the Siri Road and the Tulsi pipe should be made over to the Corporation for maintenance as a public garden; observing that the present is not a favourable time for reviving the project, and recommending that the papers be recorded, but the scheme should not be lost sight of in dealing with proposals for appropriating any portion of the area at the foot of the slope.

(ii) The Flats, Item 1, Schedule C, in connection with correspondence relating to the use of a portion of the Flats as a race course; observing that the proper course appears to be for the Stewards of the Western India Turf Club to apply to the Board for permission to continue to use the ground for the purpose of holding race meetings as allowed by Government, which should be granted on the understanding that they continue to be liable for the payment of all Municipal rates and taxes, and that the previous approval of the Board is obtained to the erection of any structures on the land.

(iii) The Cooperage Plot, Item 3, Schedule C.—The Wodehouse Road Plot, Item 7, Schedule C.—Recommending that the Board decline to lease the site applied for on the Cooperage plot at the south corner formed by the junction of the Queen's and Wodehouse Roads; that the Board also decline to lease plots of the small size applied for (50 by 30 ft.) on the Wodehouse Road plot, and that the Engineer be asked for a scheme for laying out the whole of the Wodehouse Road plot which should take into account the proposals now under consideration in reference to the Wellington Lines plot, and also the situation of the cross roads on the adjoining Port Trust property east of the Colaba Causeway.

(iv). The Agripada Estate, Item 15, Schedule D.—Recommending, with reference to an application made for the lease of a plot of ground measuring 5,127 square yards on the Morland Road, that the plot be offered on lease for 50 years with one renewal for a further term of 49 years, and that the rates should be—4 annas per square yard per annum, for the first 20 years, and 8 annas per square yard per annum for next 30 years, the rent on renewal to be at such rate as may then be agreed upon, having regard to the, rents for similarly situated land prevailing at the time.

Report of the Land Committee, No. IV, dated 23rd February 1899, on the question of laying out the Wellington Lines plot for building, and reserving the Cooperage plot as an open space; recommending that the Wellington Lines plot, with the addition of a narrow strip at the south end, be laid out for building purposes, and that as soon as building operations on the Wellington Lines plot are commenced, the Cooperage plot be dealt with as follows:—

(i) The temporary road across the plot be closed;
(ii) The Cooperage buildings be removed;
(iii) The whole area west of the new road (to be made as hereinafter described), in continuation of Mayo Road, measuring approximately 1,100 by 454 feet, or about 11 1-2 acres, extending from the Band Stand to the Wodehouse Road be, with the sanction of Government, permanently appropriated as an open space under the provisions of Section 60 (4) of the Act, but subject to the right of the Board to allow tents to be pitched thereon during the fair season on terms and under by-laws to be framed in that behalf under Section 94 (c);

and that a new road 50 feet wide be made along the west front of the Wellington Lines plot in continuation of the Mayo Road, which will replace the existing temporary road to be closed as proposed at (i).

Report of the Land Commity No. V, dated 23rd February 1899, on the question of making the "Oval" in front of the Public offices available for recreation purposes, recommending that, as the area does not vest in the Board, Government be addressed in the matter.

Report of the Land Committee No. VI, dated 23rd February 1899, on application for the lease of a plot of Government ground east of the north approach to the Wodehouse Bridge for the erection of a range of stabling with coach houses and dwelling rooms for attendants; observing that a well-ordered general mews where really good stabling accomodation can be secured in the vicinity of the Fort is an urgent public want and that the site referred to is in every way suitable for the purpose; that it is not too far off, and, in fact, there is no other site so convenient and so little open to objection; recommending terms and conditions on which the lease should be granted of about 9,775 square yards of ground extending to 25 feet north of the foot of the bridge approach, and so arranged as not to encroach on the frontage area available for building purposes; observing further, that while this matter was under deliberation an application was received on behalf of the G. I. P. Railway Company for the whole area east of the bridge approach and extending up to the projected road north of the Tramway Company's stables, comprising the area of 9,775 square yards, and 6,942 square yards of valuable frontage land, or in all 16,717 square yards, the land being required, it is said, for extending the Railway Company's goods yard at Colaba; deprecating the land being applied to the purpose proposed unless there is positive proof that the requirements of the cotton trade necessitate it, and that those requirements can be met in no other way; that the correspondence received with the application from the Railway Company shows that the strike amongst the coolies and cartmen was the cause of the inconvenience experienced in dealing with the cotton traffic last season, and that an extension of the siding accommodation at Parel is one alternative method of meeting the requirements, and that another alternative is for an arrangement to be made between the two Railway Companies at Colaba; remarking that the consideration of these alternatives should be pressed upon the attention of Government, that a fortuitous occurrence such as the strike last year should be fully discounted, and that not without the most absolute proof of the unavoidable necessity of the measure should the limited area at the disposal of the Trust in this locality be encroached upon for railway purposes.

Resolution.—The foregoing subjects should be deferred for consideration at a Special Meeting of the Board to be held on Tuesday, the 14th instant.

Read Resolution of Government in the General Department, No. 970, dated 3rd March 1899, sanction-

ing the Budget estimate of the income and expenditure of the Board for the year 1898-99 (9th November 1898 to 31st March 1899).

The following papers were laid on the table:—

1. Memorandum by the Secretary reporting, with reference to what took place at the last meeting of the Board, that, on enquiring at the Government Central Press, it was ascertained that copies of the Act have been published in Mahrati and Guzerati and are available for sale at 9 annas and 3 pies each.

4 Government Resolution in Financial Department, No 620 dated 6th February 1899, instructing the Accountant General to pay to the Trust the balance (Rs. 153 41?-8-0) of the sale proceeds of plots Nos. 17 and 18 on the Esplanade.

Note.—The money has been received.

7. Letter from the Executive Health Officer bringing to notice the insanitary condition of the open piece of ground east of the Morland Road and north of Messrs. Spanion and Co.'s bakery, which is used for natural purposes by people in the neighbourhood, and Engineer's, report suggesting that a peon and a scavenger be entertained at a total cost of Rs 22 a month to keep the pleace clean and look after portions of the adjoining plots.

The entertainment of the staff was sanctioned by the Land Committee at their Meeting on the 17th February and orders have been issued accordingly.

8. Proposal by Engineer for the erection of a temporary shed, estimated to cost Rs. 150, on open space between the Cathedral Boy's School and the Novelty Theatre, required for the storage of tools and materials, and the housing of a Chowkidar Government having intimated that the quarters in the Government mews, hitherto used for this purpose is not now available.

It is proposed to sanction this expenditure, chargeable to provision in Budget for maintenance of lands.

THE BUDGET ESTIMATES.

Memorandum on the Budget Estimate of Income and Expenditure for 1898-99 (from 9th November 1898 to 31st March 1899).

The estimates of income and expenditure for the year 1898-99 are herewith submitted as required by Section 86 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898.

The Chairman, in framing them, has had the assistance of a Special Committee of the Trustees consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. C. T. Burke, Mr. D. E. Wacha and Mr. P. B. Savile.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

The General Account prescribe by Sections 76-78 of the Act, shows a net credit balance at the end of the year of Rs. 1,76,702, which, in accordance with Section 79 (i) of the Act, is available to meet current capital expenditure.

The principal item of revenue is the amount (Rs. 1,63,417) due to the Board under Section 74, being the sum realized by Government as the value of the site, Nos. 17 and 18, on the Hornby Road, leased to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China prior to the constitution of the Trust, referred to in Schedule F. of the Act.

The remaining revenue (Rs. 20,692) represents the ncome from ground rent for storing cotton on the Cotton Green, for stacking hay on the Flats, for pitching tents on the Wellington and Marine lines, for rents of bungalows at Chowpati, for temporary structures such as the Gaiety, Novelty and Tivoli Theatres on the Hornby Road Plot, for cultivation of waste ground, and from grazing fees.

The expenditure estimated at Rs. 7,407 is on account of the supervision and maintenance of the lands vested in the Board and consists for the most part of the cost of labour and petty establishment required for the up-keep of the lands and the collection of rent and other proceeds of land.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

The general charges, amounting to Rs. 44,600 provide for the salary and allowances of the Chairman, Trustees and Scheduled Staff, and all incidental expenses, which, in terms of Section 75 (i) of the Act, are chargeable to Capital.

The debit includes Rs 5,300 for furniture, and Rs 1,200 for books, stationery and printing, which outlay is unavoidable in the establishment of new offices.

The account on page 7 shows a credit balance of Rs. 1,32,102 being the amount arrived at by deducting the general charges from the surplus balance of the General Account. This amount will be carried forward to meet current capital expenditure in accordance with the provisions of Section 79 (1) of the Act.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 7th instant:—

Government Resolution, Marine Department, dated 20th February 1899, directing that a notification be issued authorizing Mr. Oosman Ismailji, a Master in Messrs. Shepherd and Company's service to pilot vessels in the Port of Bombay.

Resolution.—Mr. Oosman Ismailji is appointed, under Section 72 of the Bombay Port Trust Act VI of 1879, to be a pilot of coasting steamers in the terms of the by-laws approved by Government for pilots of coasting steamers in force for the time being.

TRIPOD BEACON WANTED.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 8th December 1898, forwarding copy of a report from his Assistant bringing to notice that native vessels are constantly grounding on the Darukhana Reef as also on the two foot patch on the Cross Island Reef and suggesting the erection on each of an inexpensive tripod beacon; expressing the opinion that a suitable beacon with a ball or shape would best answer the purpose, that a single beacon on the Darukhana Reef would not be a sufficient guide as it could only point to one end of the reef which is 360 yards in length N W and S E by bearing, and suggesting that both ends of the reef be marked by a single pole beacon with a shape at the top.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 18th February 1899, forwarding two plans showing the Soundings on the reefs at Darukhana and south of Cross Island and the proposed positions of beacons together with tracings Nos. 5110 and 5111 M-6 and models of the proposed beacons estimating the cost of the two beacons to be erected on the Darukhana Reef at Rs. 155-6-11 each and of the stronger one to be erected on the south of Cross Island Reef which is in a much more exposed position at Rs. 281-4-5. Read memorandum from the Post Officer, 14 dated 25th February 1899, saying that the proposed beacons will be quite suitable and making suggestions as to their shapes and colour.

Resolution—The construction of two beacons on the Darukhana Reef estimated to cost Rs. 155 each, and of one on the Cross Island estimated to cost Rs. 281, are sanctioned against Revenue Port Department. The structures should be like the models submitted by the Engineer except that the distinguishing marks should in colour and shape confirm to the suggestions made by the Port Officer.

NEW CABLE HOUSE

Read memorandum from the Engineer, dated 3rd March 1899, forwarding for favourable consideration a letter from the Assistant Superintendent, Government Telegraph Department, requesting, with reference to Trustees' Resolution No. 1358, dated 16th November 1897, giving permission to erect a Cable Huose on Mody Bay Reclamation that the dimensions of the site may be increased from 8ft. by 8ft. to 13ft. by 11ft.

Resolution.—The site made available for a Cable House at Mody Bay North Reclamation, under the conditions stated in Trustee's Resolution, No. 358, dated 16th November 1897, may be increased in size to 13 feet by 11 feet as requested by the Telegraph Department.

HUTS FOR LABOURERS.

Read note by the Chairman (Mr. Burke), dated 28th February 1899, saying that it will probably be necessary to provide another Health Camp in order to render huts available as residences for 'labourers' who find a difficulty in providing house accommodation, and suggesting accommodation of 20 rooms or for 100 people at 5 per room and the selection of a site capable of locating twice as many huts in case of necessity. Read report from the Engineer, dated 2nd March 1899, sayibg that the present Health Camp contains 64 rooms of which 20 are placed at the disposal of the Medical Officer for the use of contacts and proposing that five huts of four room each be erected on the plot, to the west of the Port Trust Hospital which, if used as a Contact Camp, would be much more convenient and proper than the present arrangement of housing contacts and healthy people together, and that twenty more rooms would then be available for labourers in the Health Camp, and that the plot to the north of the stores godowns which stands about three feet above the road, being the plinth of an old oil mill, would accommodate eight huts of 4 rooms each in case further extension is needed and estimating the probable cost of 5 blocks of 4 rooms each at Rs. 700.

Resolution—The erection of a Contract Camp of five blocks of four rooms each, estimated to cost Rs. 700, should be proceeded with at once on the site west of the Hospital, and sanction is also given to the erection of an additional Health Camp on the site north of the Stores Office, should it be found necessary.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table;—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT;—

	For week ending 3rd Mar. 1899.	Total from 1st April 1898 to 3rd Mar. 1899.	For week ending 3rd Mar. 1898.	Total from 1st April 1897 to 3rd Mar. 1898.
Vessels piloted into harbour	21	939	20	822
" piloted out of harbour	24	913	17	802
" transported	10	629	8	477
" attended to	1	70	2	113
" warped	...	50	..	50

MEETING OF THE UNIVERSITY SENATE.

A meeting of the Senate was held last evening, in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy, the Vice-Chancellor, presiding.

CONFERRING DEGREES "IN ABSENTIA."

The first business before the meeting was the conferrng of certain degrees *in absentia*, the Vice Chancellor having appointed the 14th of March 1899 as a graduation day in accordance with Bye-law 36.

BOARD OF ACCOUNTS.

The following three gentlemen were appointed members of the Board of Accounts: Sir Jehangir Cowasji Jehangir Readymoney, Mr. Harkisandas Narotamdas, and Sir Jamsatji Jeejeebhoy, Bart.

SIR MANGALDAS NATHUBHAI LEGAL SCHOLARSHIP

The Honourable Mr. Justice M. H. Starling, moved that as recommended by the Syndicate, the offer of Rs. 21,371-10-10, from the Trustees of a certain Indenture made between the late Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai and certain other persons, for the foundation of a schelarship in the name of Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate, and that the following among other regulations be adopted for awarding the Scholarship:—A Scholarship, to be called The Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai Legal Scholarship, of the value of the annual income of the Fund (subject to the 5 per cent. deduction to be mentioned below) and tenable for three years, shall be awarded by the Syndicate once in every three years or whenever vacant to the candidate who passes the Second Examination for the Degree of LL.B. with the highest number of marks on condition that he prosecutes his legal studies with a view to qualify himself for admission as an Advocate of the High Court of Bombay.

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan seconded the proposition.

Mr. D. G. Padhye had given notice of moving the following amendment:—"In the paragraph commencing with 'A scholarship,' etc. delete the words beginning with 'to the candidate' and ending with 'number of marks' and insert instead the following words: to an LL.B. of the University of Bombay of not more than three years' standing, who passed his LL.B. with the highest number of marks from amongst the applicants for the Scholarship."

The Vice-Chancellor ruled that as the amendment was against the provisions made in the trust-deed, he could not accept it.

The proposition was then put to the vote and carried.

CHATFIELD SCHOLARSHIP.

Mr. Principal J. T. Hathornthwaite proposed that as recommended by the Syndicate, the offer be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate, and that the following among other regulations be adopted for awarding the Scholarship and the Prize.—A Scholarship, to be called the "Chatfield Scholarship," of the value of Rs. 24 per mensem, shall be awarded by the Syndicate, whenever vacant, to the candidate who passes the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks from among the sons and daughters of the past or present masters and mistresses of a Government, Local Board, Municipal or Aided Vernacular School on the condition that he or she prosecutes his or her studies at a College or Institution recognized in Arts or at any of the following institutions:—(1) the College of Science, (2) the Grant Medical College, (3) the Agricultural Department of any College affiliated to the University. A Prize, to be called the Chatfield Prize, of the value of Rs. 100, shall be awarded annually by the Syndicate to the candidate who passes the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks from among the female candidates of purely native parentage.

Mr. Giles seconded the proposition, which was carried.

ATTENDANCE AT COLLEGES.

The Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan moved that, as recommended by the Syndicate, for all Colleges in any town that may, in the judgment of the Syndicate, be affected with bubonic plague, the operation of Bye-Law 89 be suspended, as regards the number of days' attendance to be required during any University Term and that such attendance be at the discretion of the authorities of the Institution to which each student belongs.

Mr. Hathornthwaite seconded the proposition.

The Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra moved an amendment that the word "bubonic" be omitted from the proposition.

Dr. Mackichan accepted the amendment, and the proposition was then carried.

AFFILIATION OF COLLEGES.

The Honourabe Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade proposed that as recommended by the Syndicate, the following regulations be added to the Regulations for the recognition of Institutions which the Senate resolved on 19th September to substitute in the place of the present regulations (p. 247 of the calendar of 1898-99):—"3. Such application, if found to be in order, shall be considered by the Syndicate, and on the recommendation of the Syndicate, by the Senate who may resolve that such institution shall be affiliated. Such affiliation shall, in cases in which authorization by the Governor in Council under Section XII of the Act of Incorporation is necessary, take effect from such dateas shall be mentioned in the notification of Government publishing suchauthorization. 4. the Senate may, on the recommendation of the Syndicate, at my time withdraw the privilege of affiliation from any college or institution. Such withdrawal shall, in the cases above mentioned take effect when the withdrawl of the authorization under section XII of the act of Incorporation by the Governor in Council shall be notified."

Mr. Justice Ranade in support of his motion remarked that as regarded the third regulation no objection appeared to have been taken. But in regard to the fourth regulation there seemed to be some difference of opinion, as would appear from the notices of amendments given by Mr. Setalwad and Mr. Padhye. Mr. Setalwad objected to the last three lines of that regulation and he (the speaker) did not himself think that the members of the Syndicate attached any special importance to the addition of those three lines. They were put in to complete the machinery so to say by which the recognition of a college could be made public or the witholding of the recognition could be put in force. An impression seemed to exist in the minds of some that by their words the Senate took away from itself its power of independent withdrawal, while the Government retained the similar power. It was therefore their desire that the Senate should not through its own mouth give a declaration that in such matters it was powerless to take final action. But he did not think that the time would ever come when a deliberate resolution of the Senate either in regard to the affiliation or in regard to the withdrawal of the recognition from any particuler institution would be set at naught by the Governor-in-Council, or that they would refuse to listen to the Senate.

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan seconded the proposition reserving his remarks.

Mr. Setalvad moved an amendment to the effect that in regulation IV all words begining with "such withdrawal" up to the end be omitted. He said that he had not given notice of his amendment in any spirit of opposition to the Syndicate. His object in moving it was to more clearly and unambiguously carry out the original intentions of the Syndicate, which was to make Government and Senate independent in the matter of withdrawing recognition.

Mr. Rustom K. R. Cama seconded the amendment.

The Vice-Chancellor here rose and said that he did not wish to make any speech for in that case he would have to vacate his chair. He asked the permission of the Senate to make a personal explanation in a very few words. It was this that after the High Court decision had been given on the affiliation question, he wrote to his friend the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade to say that he thought they should better draft the regulations. Mr. Ranade wrote a letter in reply and then to the best of his recollection these letters were sent to the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta, who wrote to him for them, but unfortunately this correspondence did not come in his hands and somehow or other had been mislaid. He could not charge his memory with the duty of accurately remembering the exact terms of the correspondence. He might only say that personally he had no very great objection to the excision of these three lines. But he would merely point out to the Senate that in order to be consistent regulation 3 said that when affiliation was to take effect the authorization by the Governor-in-Council under section 12 of the Act of Incorporation was necessary. Therefore it was very natural that the regulation 4 should say that affiliation took effect from certain act of Government, the withdrawal should also take effect from simalar act of Government, one sanctioning the authorization and the other withdrawing it. He hoped that occasion would never arise for the Senate and the Government to come into conflict with each other. For himself he thought that for the sake of greater caution these three lines should remain.

Mr. Desai observed that in the interests of the managers of the different colleges the Senate should retain the three lines objected to.

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan remarked that he should like to say that the suggestion made by Mr. Setalwad that they should commit themselves to the principle that recognition should be withdrawn by either of the consenting parties, was not one which was in harmony with the principle adopted in regulation 3. He did not think they should contemplate in their legislation or in their thoughts possibilities of these two authorities acting contrary to one another. They certainly did not contemplate, as he understood, under regulation 3 that Government had no power to create a college without a certain previous action of the Syndicate and the Senate, and that the action of the Government was to follow the action of the University. It seemed to him, therefore, that in carrying out the same principle they ought to say that these two bodies had in recognition resolved to act entirely together, the action of the one being conditioned by the action of the other. The resolution was one to which the Senate should adhere since it did not contemplate antagonism between the two authorities.

Mr. H. S. Dikshit did not think that it was a question if consistency. They could not construct a college which required recognition by Government unless there were two parties saying that that could be done. Neitheir the Sanate nor the Goverment could do it by itself; they must agree with one another. When they were legislating they must contenplate a disagreement between the two bodies.

Dr. DeGama said that when the Act of Incorporation was passad Government did not think that the Senate was a body of school boys and required chastisement. They knew very well that the Senate was composed of men of high standing and that their deliberations were such as ought to be respected. There ought to be no room for any mental or legal reservation. As soon as an institution was affiliated, the recommendation must be forwarded to Government for authorisation.

The amendment was then put to the vote and was lost, 13 members voting for and 26 against it.

Mr. D. G. Padhye moved the amendment:—"In the last paragraph, viz., regulation 4, beginning with 'The Senate may,' &c. delete the words beginning with 'when the withdrawal of the authorization' to the end of the paragraph, and insert instead:—'from such date as the Senate determines, the Registrar giving due intimation of the withdrawal to the "responsible authority," as above described, of the College or Institution concerned.'

Mr. Rustom K. R. Cama seconded the amendment, and in doing so observed that under section 12 of the Act Government had the power to disaffiliate a College, and could do that indendently of the Senate. Section 12 did not say anywhere about disaffiliation, but it could be inferred that if a body had the power to affiliate an institution it had also the power of disaffiliating it. If sanction was given for an institution to exist by an authority, the same authority had power to take away that sanction. The amendment was quite consistent with the section and ought to be passed.

Mr. Setalwad agreeing with the views expressed by Mr. Cama said that it appeared from correspondence that Government had been advised by their law officers that section 12 which gave them power for the authorisation of an institution also gave them power to withdraw that authorisation. Sections 3 and 4 as they stood were absolutely inconsistent. The whole thing was a one-sided arrangement.

The Hon. Mr. Giles said that he was sorry to state that he could not claim anything like a legal mind, but it appeared to him that in that matter perhaps common sense might come in. It appeared to him that the effect of the amendment was that if they got the recommendation of the Syndicate and the vote of the Senate, they could close the Elphinstone and the Deccan Colleges to-morrow.

Mr. Cama: We won't do anything so foolish.

The Hon. Mr. Giles said that inferences were dangerous things, and surely plain commonsense statement was better than inferring that there never could be at any time a contest between the Senate and the Government. Supposing the Syndicate and the Senate were of one mind, they could under the amendment with the recommendation of the Syndicate and the resolution of the Senate resolve that the Elphinstone College should no longer be affiliated to the University, and Government as far as he (Mr. Giles) could see could do nothing in the matter. According to the amendment the Senate and the Syndicate might at any time withdraw the privilege of affiliation, and supposing they witdrew it, and Government said no to it, they would be absolutely at a dead-lock. Did the Senate wish to bring that about?

Mr. Setalwad; your regulation will bring that about.

Mr. Giles said that when those who supported the amendment claimed independence for themselves, there was no independence allowed on the part of Government.

Mr. Velinker expressed his surprise at the hardihood of Mr. Padhye in proposing his amendment when the principle embodied in it was just thrown out by a large majority of the Senate by rejecting the first amendement. The Rev. Dr. Mackichan had taken a correct view of the whole thing. They were not dealing fairly with Government. As Government could not authorise without the consent of the Senate, he thought it was but only fair that Government should be given the last word before the offer was withdrawn. It did not make the smallest difference, whether the date at which the College was closed up was fixed by the Senate or by Government. It would be a great misfortune if the Senate should seriously contemplate the possibility of Government and the Senate being at cross purposes. It did not accord with the dignity of the Senate to contemplate such a possibility seriously and to act upon the supposition that such a possibility was a reality.

Mr. Setalwad: It has been a reality already. (Cries of "order" "order").

Mr. Velinker in conclusion submitted that the amendment should in consistency be thrown out.

The amendment was then put to the vote and lost, 11 members voting in favour and 26 against it.

The original motion was carried by 26 votes against 4.

This concluded the business before the Senate.

A FRENCHMAN AT OXFORD.

"It is no uncommon thing now-a-days," writes Mrs. M. L. Woods, "for a young Frenchman to spend a term or more at Oxford; but M. Bardoux is the first of such quasi-undergraduates to give us his impression of University life and teaching. The son of a well-known senator and literary man, he brought to Oxford hereditary culture and intelligence, and an acquaintance with what is socially and intellectually best in his own University of Paris. Of an age to mix on equal terms with undergraduates, while, after the manner of his countrymen, more mature in mind than his English contemporaries, he saw much that is here, yet passes unobserved before our too-accustomed eyes."

In such terms does Mrs. Woods introduce to the English reader a little book of "Memories of Oxford" (London; F. E. Robinson), translated from the French of M. Jacques Bardoux, who appears to have lived in Oxford as a sort of unattached student from April to July, 1895, and, on the strength of this, has written and published his impressions. It is always interesting, and sometimes informing, to see how we "strike a stranger," and from that point of view these "Memories" may be recommended, not only to University men, but to all who are concerned about our social life, and especially about our higher education. It may be as well to give, first,

M. BARDOUX' FINAL SUMMING-UP,

written two years after his residence at Oxford:—"In spite of my admiration and my gratitude, I am compelled to recognise that Oxford has some serious failings in the organisation as well as in the character of its youth, in its teaching, the absence of any idea of training and the suppression of literary education; in its professors, the absence of clearness alike in substance and in style, together with the small number of really eminent men; in the students, the idleness, the absence with a few exceptions of literary and artistic interests, and of serious historical knowledge. And yet these failings are easily forgotten in the two great qualities Oxford possesses—the existence of a political and ethical education. Moral dignity—this is the word one always has on one's lips when one speaks of Oxford, of its palaces, its traditions, its ceremonies, the daily life of its students. This is the highest tribute of praise that can be given." On the whole, the picture drawn by M. Bardoux is

FAVOURABLE, IF NOT WHOLLY FLATTERING.

We fancy that, on the whole, he enjoyed himself at Oxford. He describes many sides of the 'Varsity life—not only the lectures, but the rooms (in and out of college), the dinners in hall, the Eights' week, Commemoration, and so forth. He appears to have been much struck by the feminine element in student-life in Oxford. He went to a reception at Somerville Hall, and his astonishment, he says, was only equalled by his surprise "on first seeing one of the Oxford palaces":—"No barrack-like lycees, no grated convent, but villas covered with creepers, and separated by flower-decked lawns. Graceful young girls walked to and fro in the gardens." He was shown over the Hall by a lady student, who "hardly troubled to conceal the disdain my astonishment inspired."

A LADIES, COLLEGE.

Here is the gymnasium with its parallel bars, its horse, and its bicycles; the drawing-room, plain but comfortable, and provided with pianos and violoncellos. As we went up a delightful staircase she asked me about the most famous French geometrician. I muttered the name of M. Poincare, but acknowledged my ignorance. My guide's disdain became more marked. After showing me one or two rooms, regular nests, covered with rugs and hangings strewn with pictures and artistic objects, the student handed me over to the care of one of her friends, who hastened to speak to me about the chief manuscripts of the "Chanson de Roland." I made my escape, sufficiently dumb-founded, but deeply interested by all I had seen.

M. Bardoux is enthusiastic, not only about the beauty of the colleges, but about the "truly English" character of the scenery on the Isis:—"A double row of trees which let their laden branches sink into the river; on the banks rich pasturage on which huge sheep rest. The thick water glides through a network of long and supple plants, and is sometimes hidden beneath them as by a carpet of verdure. And over all this scene, where life is prolonged by the moisture, hangs a bluish tint; it comes closer and closer every moment, like those clouds which leave the mountains in the evening to envelop the plains."

A CART road is under construction from Domel to the Kashmir boundary near Gharli Habibullah, thereby joining up the Jhelum Valley Road with the Abbotabad-Mansera Road. The small portion between Ghari Habibullah and the Kashmir boundary is also in hand. This road will probably be open for traffic by the beginning of 1900. The portion in Kashmir territory has been entrusted to Messrs. W. Mitchell and Co.

FIRE AT COLABA.

LAST evening, a fire broke out in a press cotton godown, belonging to Mr. Chunda Ramjee, at Second Pasta Lane, Lower Colaba. The godown, which is a very extensive one, contained a few hundred bales of cotton and hemp, which were lying loosely about the floor of the building at the time of the outbreak. The cotton belonged to Messrs. Gokulbhoy Dowlatram and Chunilal Nanchand, while the hemp was the property of Messrs. John L. Kersten & Co. The godown was open throughout the day, and a number of men belonging to the merchant were at work. A few minutes before 5 o'clock, a quantity of hemp was noticed to be on fire by a ramosee on duty at the godown. An alarm was raised, and immediately a body of labourers were set to work in removing the bales from the godown. In the meantime the Fire Brigade station were informed, and the Colaba engine was first to arrive on the scene, followed by the Fort steamer. None of the engines were brought into requisition, as water from a line of hose attached to a standpipe was found sufficient to check the fire, which was put out within a few minutes. The damage to the cotton is estimated at Rs. 1,500, and the hemp at Rs. 500. The loss is covered by insurance. The origin of the outbreak is attributed to careless bidee-smoking.

ARRIVAL OF THE S. S. GOA WITH TWELVE CASES OF JIGGER ON BOARD.

THE British India steamer Goa (Captain H. B. Plommer), which arrived in harbour, yesterday morning, from Zanzibar via Mombassa, brought with it 111 Uganda Railway coolies as deck passengers. The Health Officer of the Port, Surgeon-Major J. Crimmin, V. C., boarded the vessel on arrival, and on examining the coolies found twelve cases with Jigger ulcers. The patients were sent to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital for treatment.

GHAZI-ISM IN BALUCHISTAN.

THE "Baluchistan Gazette" gives the following particulars of the recent ghazi attack at Sibi:—Another case of most deliberate Ghazi-ism has occurred at Sibi, the victims this time being five in all of whom two are Hindu Government servants, who, up to the latest accounts, were neither of them expected to live. It appears that three Baluchis—of the "Silachi" tribe—after visiting a sacred shrine at a place called Thalli, some ten miles from Sibi, where there is also a Forest Department depot, came in to Sibi, with a sort of introduction to the Deputy Ranger who stops there, on the evening of the 6th current. This man being away on leave, his "locum tenens," the Forest Munshi, by name Sheo Ram, put the three men up. They remained as his guests till the early morning of the 8th current, when one of them attacked him with the swords he had and, leaving him for dead in his house, proceeded out to attack whoever else might fall in the way of himself or his comrades, the first man unfortunately being the Octroi "Moharrir"—or clerk—who, with two others who were with him, were all attacked and wounded. The alarm had meanwhile been given, and the first man to tackle the "Ghazi" was a Sikh orderly of the Political Agent, Captain Tighe, who had a regular sword fight with him, getting more than one wound in the encounter, none however dangerous, while employing in which a Police Levy sepoy, a Punjabi Muhamadan, came up and bayonetted the murderer, who died shortly after. The second man was also arrested at the same time, the third managing to get away, though he is sure to be caught. As noticed, the unfortunate Forest and Octroi Moharrirs are in a precarious state, but of course, whether they die or recover, the man arrested and the escaped one, when secured, will be hanged, as under the Frontier Murderous Outrages Act an "attempt" on life is equally a capital crime. What makes this a particularly dastardly case of "Ghaza" is the fact of the murderer and his companions (and abettors) accepting the hospitality of the Forest official and then turning round and murdering him in cold blood. And this sort of thing—promiscuous ghaziism—is getting a little too common now-a-days, to be at all comfortable contemplation for such as are *not* Muhamadans. Over and above this, we think too much liberty to go about armed is allowed to the people of these parts, and something in the general disarming line will yet have to be essayed, even if lives are lost in carrying it out. As a fact, most people wonder we have not more instances of "ghaza," or of running "amok," in Baluchistan than there are for the sort of feeling that possesses a fanatic when he has deadly weapon handy and a good opportunity of taking "infidel" life, is one that becomes overpoweringly irresistible at times; and all such temptation should be denied the masses, even at the risk of a certain amount of unpopularity and irritation.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M., ON TUESDAY, THE 14TH OF MARCH, 1899.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk rise of pressure at Jacobadad a brisk fall at Ghadechi, Hoshangabad Ratnagiri and Bellary, and a slight rise or fall in other places, Readings are highest in Rajputana and lowest in the south on the West Coast. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are variable in direction, and the force has been fresh to strong at Bombay and moderate to light in other places. This morning the wind velocity was 14 miles an hour at Agra, 12 at Allahabad, Bhuj and Ghadechi, and 10 at Aurangabad, Neemuch and Rajkot.

The variations of the maximum temperatures from the normal are slight—4·6° above the normal at Allahabad being the greatest difference; minimum temperatures vary between 9·2° above normal at Jhansi and 8·5° below at Trichinopoly. The highest temperature in the shade was 103° at Bellary and Cuddapah, and the lowest 56° at Lahore and Jacobabad.

Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies cloudy to overcast on the Malabar Coast, in Mysore and at Coimbatorse. Negapatam, Goa, Bhuj and Karachi.

There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations.

The barometer on the West Coast between Veraval and Mangolore shows a tendency to fall, and the weather off that coast is slightly unsettled, and fresh to strong northerly winds are likely.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

SPECIAL CUP RACE.

ON Saturday next, there will be sailed a race for boats of the Tomtit class for the Cup offered by Mr. R. H. H. Hopkins, entries for which will close at noon on Thursday.

Entrance fee Rs. 5, to be divided two-thirds and one-third to helmsman of 2nd and 3rd boats respectively.

Conditions.—Lots to be drawn for boats. No owner to sail his own boat. Cup to go to helmsman of winning boat. Points not to count to total in Season's racing.

Owners may find substitutes—provided they be members of the Club—to steer the boat they draw.

DIVINE SERVICE.

LENTEN SERVICE.—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15.

SAINT THOMAS, CATHEDRAL.

6 p.m.—Litany and Sermon.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

6 p.m.—Litany and Sermon by Rev. W. A. Roberts.

THE "Yachting World" states that Sir H. Seymour King, M.P., has been invited by the committee of the Royal London to allow himself to be nominated for the post of Commodore, in the room of Lord Lonsdale, who has resigned. The offer has been accepted. Sir Seymour, who is Rear-Commodore, of the Royal Temple, is a keen yachtsman, and at present owns the "Heartsease," which was built for him last year by Camper and Nicholsons. He is one of the first out in the season, and one of the last to lay up. A new 52-footer, to be called the "Caprice," is also building to his order at Summers and Payne's.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle, Wholesale depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE ARAB TRIBES OF THE FRONTIER.

SIR THOMAS HOLDICH'S LECTURE.

SIR THOMAS HOLDICH delivered an exceedingly interesting lecture before the Anthropological Institute, Hanover Square, on February 14th, his subject lying until recently, as he said in introducing it, quite outside the pale of geographical survey. Yet in a geographical sense, he said, the borderland of Baluchistan was a most important corner of Asia through Mekran a ceaseless tide of human emigration has set from the very earliest periods of which any traditions remain, and it would certainly appear that this tide has invariably set eastwards. There have been certain reflex waves from India which have left their flotsam stranded in the Mekran hills, but whether historically or traditionally, all the great tides which have swept through the country—tides from Syria, from Mesopotamia, from Persia, from Arabia, have passed from west to east, and, historically, have all been directly connected with the command of the Eastern seas.

A LEVEL OF NATIONS.

Small wonder then that we find in Southern Baluchistan a most extraordinory conglomeration of mixed Asiatic nationalities. Medes and Persians, ancient Chaldeans, Arabs, Turks, Mongals, Skyths, Rajputs and aboriginals; even Sikhs and Ethiopians have left their mark on Mekran, and the lost threads of many an ancient history or national tradition might be picked up here, were scientific anthropologists to turn their attention to the country. All this part of Baluchistan separating India from the Persian province of Khorasan is a difficult and dangerous country to pass through. It is difficult to conceive that, but for the value of the coast and its harbours and of the rights and properties of that great trade highway, even those wonderful people the pre-Muhammadan Arabs, would have cared much for the occupation of that sun-dried wilderness. It is true that the climate may have been different, in the early centuries of our era, to what it is now. Now, but for a few months of respite in the winter, the ceaseless blaze of furnace heat is such, that in parts of Mekran, even flies find the burden of life intolerable, and the sun-cracked earth refuses the boon of water, except at far distant intervals. The south-west monsoon hardly touches Mekran, which partakes much more of the climate of Eastern Persia than that of Western India. With easier means of communication, and the advance of direct and intimate relations between England and India, which will arise therefrom, we shall no doubt find European scientists selecting a field for research which is left at present to the leisure opportunities of hard worked Indian officials.

PYGMIES IN EVIDENCE.

The very earliest occupants of this geographical link between Persia and India, of whom we read anywhere, appear to be those hairy, fish-eating savages whom the Greeks encountered near Tomeros (which I have identified with the modern Hingol river delta) who lived in huts built of fish-bones, used their long nails as fish knives, and fought with wooden pikes hardened in the fire. There is nothing apocryphal about this description. A people of that sort must have been there in primæval times, and evidences of their existance in the jungles of Western India until quite a recent date are not wanting. They have, however, long since disappeared from regions where there were no forests to shelter them, and they gave place in Mekran to a race of builders, erecters of stone dwellings that are found in immense numbers clustered on the sides of certain hills, and which have long been a puzzle to local investigators. Colonel Mockler, who was for some time politically employed on the Mekran coast, has gone farthest of anyone in unravelling the mystery which surrounds them. I should not be surprised if they are eventually traced to a connection with other buildings, intermixed with strange stone circles, which are found along the western highlands of India stretching down through North and South Arcot, and which are now credited to the Pandoomangai—the race of little people—the pygmies of India, communities of whom are still to be found in the South. If so, this is the earliest record of that gradual and ceaseless migration southwards which has resulted in filling up the ethnographic reservoirs of Southern India with innumerable Dravidian tribes. But as far as Southern Baluchistan is concerned, the pygmies (if ever they were) have long since disappeared. Gone, too, are many of those Dravidian peoples who once made Mekran all their own (including those who followed the Mesopotamian custom of burying their dead in pots) as well as some of those who opposed Alexander's advance. They may have joined the great army of lost tribes, or they may still be represented (as I believe them generally to be) amongst the Dravidian people of Central and Southern India; but their place in Mekran knows them no more. But if some have disappeared, many have remained, and we can to this day identify most of the tribes mentioned by Herodotus as occupying the 17th Satrapy of the Persian Empire, or by Arrian as joining in the extermination of the Greek army. It is more than probable that the great Brahui tribe (the only one that has made solid headway against the Arabs) who occupy all Sarawan and Jalawan, the east and west highlands of Kelat, stretching down the frontier southwards from Quetta, is Dravidian, mixed, no doubt, with non-Dravidian elements, amongst which there is an affiliated Mongul people who form a very strong and important section of this borderland community. It is only quite lately that it has been possible to survey the wild wilderness of rugged highland territory that is occupied by the Mingal or Mongul cians. It should be noted that the name Brahui (or Bar rhi) carries with it the same signification as Rohilla, or Kohistani, or as the Parkanoi of the Greeks, or the Accad of ancient Mesopotamia. It means simply "mountaineer."

ANCIENT TRIBAL REMAINS.

From the neighbourhood of Kelat southwards towards Karachi, there is an exceedingly rough tract of the Sind border. Here in the narrow and constricted valleys which intersect the rugged and pathless maze of the frontier barrier of mountains, a barrier which is nowhere open to practicable routes, and which is one of the roughest and toughest areas ever brought under survey, we find nothing but Brahuis and Mingals. In the extreme south, the little triangular province of Lus Bela is peopled by Rajputs, one of those reflex waves from India of which I have spoken. It is a comparatively recent wave. West of the Dravidian area we find a colony of pure Persian extraction—the Naoshirwanis. They also are said to be comparatively recent arrivals in the land. They are, at any rate, a finer race of Persians than any I have met with in Eastern Persia, and many notable border warriors have been numbered amongst the Naoshirwani Chiefs of Kharan.

Beyond these again, throughout Southern Baluchistan and Mekran, are tribes innumerable, many of which were known in the days of Herodutus, and some of which have figured as the ruling people of their time,—chief amongst the great confederation of tribes. Amongst such are the Boledi spoken of by Ptolemy who are still locally recognised as a survival in the seat of the mighty though they have long been dispossessed of their country by a people of Sikh extraction called Gichki. Their ancient royalty is now represented by one old lady whose name is Miriam and who is exceedingly cunning in needle work. Speaking in most general terms it may be said of Southern Baluchistan that lowest in the scale of all these tribal communities and subdivisions are those people of ancient Persian stock who spread all through Southern Asia in the days when Southern Asia was all Persian. These Tajaks are the tillers of the soil, the slaves and husbandmen hewers of wood and drawers of water throughout the land and may often be recognised by their tribal designations though they usually claim affinity with some tribe higher than themselves in the social scale. Overlying, and overspreading this once dominant Persian brotherhood are those Semitic (Arab) races, who, of all the conglomeration of mixed Baluch community, are the most interesting and the most worthy of careful study.—For the story of the Arab occupation, first of Sistan, then of Mekran, and finally (having command of the sea) of all Western India, cannot fail to be interesting to us from many points of view.

THE ARAB AS CIVILISER.

The complete history of that magnificent instrument of civilisation, the Arab nation, has yet to be written, but it has always appeared to me that in construction of such outlines of it as we possess, the limits of space which are drawn round the story, whether of time or of locality, are far too narrow. We are accustomed to think of the Arabs as a great conquering people who commenced their national career by carrying the banners of Islam through the world, and stamping their faith on its civilised great communities. But if, by Arabs, we mean the inhabitants of Arabia history and tradition alike fail us in unravelling the first beginnings of their civilising mission in the world. History teaches us that they were a great fighting people. Tradition informs us that they were a great mercantile people, long before they took to the sword. Who were those people who came up from the sea and taught the Turanian inhabitants of Mesopotamia to build temples to the planets and to cast aside their dæmonology? Who were they who carried the first rudiments of the science of navigation from the Eastern seas to the Mediteranian, whose ships left no known shores unvisited in the gradual development of Western commerce? Phœnicians you will say—but who were the Phœnicians? If we are to trust to what we are now told about them, they started for the Mediteranean from the Bahrein island (where their tombs now stand) the ancient names of which we are told, are Tyros and Sidodona, and they were a well developed race of builders and traders even when they left their original home on the Arabian coast. In the early centuries of our era they were as completely masters of the eastern seas as we are now. Whereever they spread in search of trade, through Africa, or Western Europe, or Eastern Asia, there they carried the science of building, irrigation and road making with them, and there they established trade centres and colonies.

(To be concluded).

THE RITUAL CRISES.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON ON THE INDIAN EPISCOPATE.

MR. W. J. FRASER, one of Lord George Hamilton's constituents, wrote to him complaining of the appointment of the Rev. Henry Whitehead to the Bishopric of Madras, on the ground of "his advanced Sacerdotal views." He also complains that the new Canon of Westminster is a High Churchman, and that Mr. Balfour is influenced in his appointments by the Bishop of Rochester, a pronounced Sacerdotalist. Mr. Fraser warns Lord George that such appointments will lose the Government the votes of many Protestants.

The Secretary of State for India replied as follows.

"India Office, Feb. 19, 1899.

"Dear Sir,—I have to acknowledge your letter of the 15th. I am sorry that you do not approve of my episcopal recommendations in India. I am not a High Churchman, still less a Ritualist, and throughout all my recommendations I have been guided by persons holding the same opinions as myself, and you may therefore be assured that those whom I have recommended for episcopal preferment in India are men of high attainments, of saintly character, and whose work in the past has been thoroughly Christian and beneficent in all its attributes. Whilst I strongly hold to the Protestant proclivities of our Church and may claim to have done something to uphold Protestantism in these isles, I am no bigot, and not incapable of recognising good in others, even when in matters of ritual and ceremony they may differ from me.—Believe me, yours faithfully, "George Hamilton."

Mr. Fraser thanks Lord George for his courtesy and consideration.

THE NILE VALLEY EXPEDITION.

COLONEL MARTYR LEAVES DUFILET FOR THE SOBAT.

NEWS of considerable importance is to hand from East Africa concerning the progress of the Nile Valley expedition, as it is officially called. This is the expedition which left Uganda in July last under the command of Major (now Lieutenant Colonel) Cyril Martyr, in order to re-establish some British posts on the Nile immediately north of Unyoro, which, owing to the Soudanese mutiny and Kabarega's activity, had been temporarily abandoned. Thus the post at Foweira was re-garrisoned and a small force left at Wadelai.

Colonel Martyr, with some ten European officers and 600 men, mainly Soudanese, reached Dufilet partly by boats and partly by marching overland, in October last. At this point our previous information stopped. We now learn from a trustworty source that after a stay of several weeks at Dufilet, Colonel Martyr and the greater portion of his force proceeded north for the Sobat, where, as they had been informed from Uganda, the Sirdar had his outmost post. Immediately north of Dufilet the Nile narrows, and several rapids (or cataracts, as it is the fashion to call them) had to be got over. For the most part the difficulty was overcome by land porterage. The country round Dufilet was found to be sparsely inhabited, and food, other than game, was very difficult to get. Fresh milk was an unknown luxury, one of the greatest treats Colonel Martyr and his companions had was enjoyed on the arrival of several packages of sterilized milk specially sent from England. Owing to the unhealthy nature of the climate there was a good deal of sickness among the white officers, but up to the middle of December no death had occurred. Colonel Martyr left a small force at Dufilet, and with it the medical officer, Dr. Carré, was obliged to remain on account of illness, being quite incapacitated by dysentery. More than one disaster had happened to the stores, some of which were brought down the Nile in native boats. Most unfortunately the boat containing many of the medical stores was attacked and upset by hippopotami, and the medical officer was left even without a filter to purify the highly charged Nile water.

Up to the time of the despatch of the mail Colonel Martyr's force had encountered no enemies. Progress down the river will be necessarily slow owing to the amount of sudd in the Nile, and it is likely that we shall next hear of the expedition through Belgian sources. The first place of importance after leaving Dufile is the Congo State post of Rijaf, where as lately as November last, there was fighting between the State troops and the Dervishes. The British expedition will be heartily welcomed by the Belgian officers, and will afford great help should Rejaf or Lado again be assailed by the Dervishes. There seems now a good prospect of ridding the river altogether of the followers of the Khalifa. But it will probably still be a matter of months before the two British forces join hands.

A ROMANCE OF THE SEA.

TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION.

ON the 31st of March last the Glenhuntly, a barque of 554 tons register, left the port of New York for Melbourne. The vessel was of iron, built at Glasgow in 1862, and well equipped in every respect. She was commanded by Captain Shaw, and had a cargo of general merchandise. The crew consisted of twelve, officers and seamen, and the vessel was owned by the Glenhuntly Company (Limited), Liverpool. The voyage commenced under favourable auspices, but nothing more was heard of the vessel, and as the weeks lengthened into months without any tidings being procurable she was posted as "missing" at Lloyd's, the general impression being that she had foundered at sea. Suddenly and unexpectedly, however, there arrived strange intelligence respecting the lost vessel and its living freight, recalling more than one romantic incident in the sea stories of Clark Russell, and affording another illustration of the old adage that truth is stranger than fiction. Among recent arrivals in Hobson's Bay was the barque Strathgryfe, which, like the missing Glenhuntly, had left New York for Melbourne, but, more fortunate than the ill-fated vessel, had arrived safely at its destination. On the Strathgryfe being boarded by the Health and Customs officers, the commander, Captain M'Intyre, had a strange experience to relate. While sailing to the north of the island of Tristan D'Acunha, in the South Atlantic, a boat containing two white men and four coloured men was seen rowing vigorously towards the ship. Shortening sail, Captain M'Intyre allowed the boat to come alongside, and a few minutes later the two white men were on deck. They were kindly received, as were the quartette of half-castes who followed them. One of the white men proved to be Captain Shaw of the missing Glenhuntly; the other was a seaman, who had escaped from the wreck of a missing ship some five years previously and had since been living on the island, having married one of the native women and settled down among his surroundings.

TRISTAN D'ACUNHA,

it may be mentioned, is the prince of a cluster of islets. It has an area about 45 square miles, and is extremely mountainous, one peak crowned with everlasting snow, rising to a height of 8,264ft, above sea level. There is a population of between 70 and 80, the leading cultured crops being corn and potatoes. The Glenhuntly, after leaving New York on March 31, had favourable weather till the end of April, when she encountered heavy squalls and sprung a leak. For about a month she was kept afloat by continual pumping, but early in June she became water-logged to such an extent that her ultimate foundering was merely a question of time. On June 4, when about five miles west of Tristan D'Acunha, the crisis arrived. The Glenhuntly began settling down so rapidly that the crew had barely time to take to the boats, before she disappeared like a stone in the depths of the ocean. The captain and crew at once made for the island, and after battling for several hours with the waves that continually dashed over them, contrived to reach the shore and effect a landing in a completely exhausted condition. As they crawled up the rocks they were met by some of the islanders, who spoke English fairly well, and showed them great kindness After they had rested themselves a bit, the ship wrecked men were distributed among the families on the island, none of whom evinced any disinclination to shirk the unexpected burden imposed upon them. Captain Shaw found himself among somewhat primitive surroundings, the chief articles of diet being fish, potatoes, and penguins' eggs, with an abundance of milk supplied by cows and goats. Fortunately, Captain Shaw, anticipating the fate of the Glenhuntly, had put a quantity of stores into the boats, and these, being successfully landed, prevented too great a strain on the food resources of the islanders. The shipwrecked party lived

ON EXCELLENT TERMS WITH THE ISLANDERS,

and early in August were visited by the ship Carlton bound for Japan, which took off one of the crew, and promised to report the fate of the Glenhuntly on arriving at Yokohama. The weather was extremely rough, or others of the crew would have left by the Carlton. Then came the visit of the Strathgryfe, which, it is hoped, will lead to the dispatch of a vessel to the aid of Captain Shaw and his men, he having refused a passage in Captain M'Intyre's ship rather than leave his companions in misfortune behind. The white man who accompanied him on board had led a somewhat eventful life, and said that the island was virtually under petticoat rule, the women being mostly half-castes and octoroons, of Africans descent, and somewhat disdainful of the conveniences of clothing. He declared he was detained on the island by the powerful influence of his spouse, and dared not leave the place. He gave Captain M'Intyre some letters, addressed to friends and relatives, to be posted on reaching Melbourne. The visit of the Strathgryfe was extremely opportune, the provisions on the island having become so reduced that everybody—men, women, and children—had been put on short allowance, the only extras being shell fish caught on the rocks. Captain M'Intyre, learning the real state of affairs, with the cordial assistance of his crew, caused the boat of the castaways to be filled with provisions, including tea, coffee, sugar, biscuits, several tins of kerosene, tobacco, castor oil, &c., also a quantity of clothing, and after a hearty handshake with his grateful visitors, sailed away amid the ringing shouts of the overjoyed islanders.

WRITERS AND READERS.

MORE about Napoleon. An English admiral, Sir Poultenay Malcolm, saw a good deal of the Emperor at St. Helena while on duty there. He had talks with the great exile, and these were recorded in Lady Malcolm's diary. This journal was preserved in the family, and has now been edited by Sir Arther Wilson. It will be published shortly by Messrs. Innes under the title A Diary of St. Helena. The conversations throw interesting sidelights upon Napoleon's life at St. Helena, and occasionally there is an allusion to politics.

A volume relating to a picturesque figure of the Queen's reign will be published this spring by Messrs. Chatto and Windus. It describes itself in the title, The Romance of a Pro-Consul: Being the Personal Life and Memoirs of the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, K.C.B. The author is Mr. James Milne who was on intimate terms of friendship with Sir George Grey from the time the latter returned to England in 1894, and whom he made the depository of a series of reminiscences. These review in a chatty, gossipy way Sir George's unique career, and included in them are anecdotes of the celebrities he knew. Froude said that Sir George Grey's life had been a romance, and the aim in this volume has been to weave from these memoris, with a slight biographical setting, the story of that romance.

A new novel from the pen of Mr. E. F. Benson will be published soon by Messrs. Methuen. It is entitled The Capsina, and tells the story of the Greek War of Independence. The heroine's adventures, though largely imaginary, are founded on the deeds of a Greek woman who commanded her own ship and fought the Turks. Two or three characters that appeared in Mr. Benson's volume, The Vintage, reappear here, but the book is in no way a sequel. The action takes place almost entirely by sea, in the gulfs and among the islands of Greece. Mr. Benson has spent so much time in that country that he must know it almost as well as England.

A book of French memoirs is to be published by Mr. Heinemann. They are those of the Duc de Saint-Simon, and refer to the times of Louis XIV. and the Regency. The Duke began the journal when he was a young man, in 1694. Horace Walpole read it, but not until 1788 were extracts published, and these mutilated. The first confessedly complete edition appeared in 1829, and made a sensation. The most brilliant and fascinating period of the French monarchy was shown as in a glass. The present reissue will have over forty illustrations, which have been chosen with great care.

The Shakespeare to be issued by Messrs. Methuen, under the editorship of Dr. Dowden, will be called the Arden Shakespeare. Their edition of Dickens, again, will be entitled the Rochester edition. The appropriateness of this christening, is evident in the association of Dickens and his characters with the Kentish town. Mr. George Gissing, who is a sympathetic and acute critic of Dickens, is writing an introduction for each volume. There will be illustrations by Mr. E. H New of the old houses, inns, and buildings which Dickens described. In may instances these have now disappeared under the touch of modern civilisation. The edition will have topographical and bibliographical notes.

It is a curious fact that no portrait of Gilbert White exists. Thus none can be included in the fine new edition of his famous work. The Natural History of Selborne. This Mr. John Lane will next week begin to publish in parts. There will be portraits of White's correspondents and fellow naturalists, Thomas Pennant and Daines Barrington. It seems that there have been altogether eighty editions of the Natural History. It was translated into German fully a century age.

Mr. Murray will shotly have two books ready. On the cover of one, entitled Through the Storm there will bo seen the flag of a Free Armenia. This volume consists of pictures of life in Armenia, including the sad scenes which have taken place there during the past two years. The writer is Mr. Avetis Nazarbek, a well-known Armenian, and ther is a preface by Professor York Powell. The other bock is a Student's Gibbon, revised from the original work of Sir William Smith. To read Gibbon in full is to tackle eight volumes, and the student going up for an examination at one of the universities really does not need to do that. Hence the Student's Gibbon.

Sergeant Bourgogne was of the Imperial Guard, and he went to Russia with Napoleon. He kept notes of what befell him, and these Mr. Heinemann is issuing at once, as the Memoirs of Sergeant Bourgogne. They appeared first in a French review which is devoted to the publication of documents on the national history of France. It will be learned that Bourgogne in his youth was called a handsome soldier, that his height and military carriage were impressive. That is a touch which suggests that Bourgogne must have been a sort of Brigadier Gerard. The manuscript of the Guardsman's story is preserved in the town library of Valenciennes, and contains six hundred pages.

A new story by Miss Sara Jeannette Duncan is announced by Messrs. Methuen. It is entitled The Path of a Star, and the scene is laid chiefly in Calcutta. The same publishers have also in the press a story by Mr. E. W. Hornung, whose volumes dealing with Australian life are well known. The amateur Craksman, as the coming tale is entitled, recites the various exciting episodes in the career of Mr. Raffles, an amateur burglar. Messrs Chatto will shortly publish a historical romance by Mr. H. A. Bryden, the author of Gun and Camera in Southern Africa. It has the title An Exiled Scot, and it tells the story of one Ranald Cameron, supposed to have been with Prince Charlie in 1746. Mr. Grant Richards has nearly ready for publication the tale of Miss Cayley's Adventures, by Mr. Grant Allen, which appeared serially in the Strand Magazine. Messrs. Innes announce a sea story, The Cruise of the Golden Wave, by a new writer, Mr. W. N. Oscar. Messrs. Pearson will issue a story of American life, entitled David Harum. Most of its scenes are laid in New York, where the author, Mr. Edward Noyes Westcott, was born on Sept. 24, 1847, and where he died on March 31, 1898.

Messrs. Methuen now announce that Mr. E. A. Fitz Geralds' book, The Highest Andes, is nearing completion. It has been delayed by Mr. FitzGeralds recent illness. The Aubrey Beardsley art book, giving his early work, which Mr. H. C. Marillier has edited, will be published by Mr. Lane, Mr. Arnold announces a volume by one using the signature Onyx, entitled A Reported Change of Religion. It consists of a selection from letters received by Mr. Beevor on the rumor of his having become a Roman Catholic. It is a serious volume. The Making of Pope is a volume announced by Messrs. Sands. It is edited by the Rev. Herbert Thurston, and is an account of the procedure and history of Conclaves. Football in the Badminton Library is being reissued in a revised and enlarged form by Messers. Longmans. Messrs. Hurst and Blackett will publish early in March a memoir of James and Horace Smith, the joint authors of Rejected Addresses, by Aurther H. Beavan. Owing to family objections no complete Life of James and Horace Smith has been published before this. The book will contain five portraits.

Messrs. Longmans and Co. will publish the first volume of Sir W. W. Hunter's History of British India. It brings the story down to the year 1623, the date of the massacre at Amboyna, in the Spice Islands, and the expulsion of the English from them by the Dutch, for during the earliest period of the history, the English struggle for Eastern dominion took place mainly in the Archipelago. The spice trade was more profitable than any which India was then supposed capable of offering. It was her defeat in the Spice Islands that led England to concentrate her energies upon India. Sir William Hunter shows in this volume that the causes of her defeat in the Eastern Archipelago are a lesson of supreme importance to England at this hour.

The second chapter of the first volume describes the European quest for India by sea during the eighty years ending in 1499, seven years after Columbus, fancying he had struck the East Indies, blundered upon the West Indies instead. In that century Christendom was forced to seek a new Eastward route, because the Turkish tide (now fast receding) was then in full flow over the old land routes. Spain and our plucky little ally, Portugal, grabbed up the new Southern and Eastern world. And as the Pope cried hands off to all other States, poor little England sought to reach India by the Arctic wastes where Eskimos and Russian convicts are questioned about M. Andreo's balloon. The story of her brave but fruitless effort extends over the sixteenth century. By the end of the same century, the Portuguese had beaten the Mahomedan Power in the Eastern seas. Sir William treats this struggle of Portugal in the East as a continuation and extension of the Crusades. In the succeeding chapters Sir William Hunter describes the constitution of the first English East India Company, year 1600; the displacement of Spain and Portugal in the East by the two new rivals, England and Holland, with the finale at Amboyna, to which we have already referred.

THE LATE MRS. KEELEY.

MRS. KEELEY, the actress, whose death was recorded in yesterday's telegrams, formed the subject of some new pretty stories in the memories of the late Mr. Montague Williams, Q.C., her son-in-law. She was born at Ipswich, in 1806. She is the relict of the late Robert Keeley, the popular comedian, who died in 1869, and made her professional debut at the Lyceum Theatre in 1825, as Rosina in the opera of that name. In 1832 Mrs. Keeley was engaged at the Theatre Royal Covent Garden, appearing as the Tartar Witch and the Pedlar Boy, in "The Clutterbucks, or, the Railroad of Love, etc. In 1833 (March) at that theatre she played a subordinate part in Poole's farce, "A Nabob for an Hour." In 1834 she acted at the old Adelphi Theatre for a season the comic female role in "Agnes de Vere; or, the Broken Heart," with Mr. Buckstone, the author of the piece, as leading low comedian. At the English Opera House in 1835 she appeared in Serle's drama, "The Shadow on the Wall." The same year at the Adelphi Theatre, the first year of the late Charles Mathews the Younger's managerial experiences, Mrs. Keeley appeared on the opening night, September 28th, in a new domestic burietta, entitled, "The London Carrier." At the same theatre in the following month, she played a part in the late John Oxenford's first melodramatic attempt, "The Castilian Noble and the Contrabandista." When Mr. Charles Mathews joined Madame Vestris in the management of the Olympic Theatre, Mrs. Keeley went with him for a brief season, and appeared there in October, 1837, in a piece written by Mr. Charles Mathews, entitled "Truth." Returning to the Adelphi in November, 1838, she played Smike, in a dramatic version of Charles Dickens's "Nicholas Nickleby," the late Mr. Yates sustaining the part of Mantalini, and O. Smith that of Newman Noggs. The following year (still at the old Adelphi Theatre) she personated with immense success the housebreaking hero in Buckstone's drama of "Jack Sheppard." In 1841, Mrs. Keeley was "making merry the visitors at the new Strand Theatre," then recently opened In January, 1842, she took part in the performances inaugurating the Macready management of Drury Lane Theatre, and appeared there as Nerissa ("The Merchant of Venice"), and subsequently as Mrs. Placid, in Mrs. Inchbald's comedy, "Every One has his Fault." The same year at the same theatre she sustained the part of Poll Pallmall in Douglas Jerrold's comedy, "The Prisoner of War." Mrs Keeley's acting of this character confirmed her rising reputation, and stamped her as an artist in critical estimation. In March, 1842, at Drury Lane, she played Therese in "The Students of Bonn." In the second season of Macready's management of Drury Lane Theatre, Mrs. Keeley appeared as Audrey in a revival of "As You Like It." In 1844 Mrs. Keeley and her husband entered upon the management of the Lyceum Theatre, which, under their regime, became famous for dramatic parodies and burlesques, written for the most part, by Charles Dance and J R Planche.

On the opening night, Easter Monday, 1844, the "Forty Thieves" was produced; and throughout he season a variety of pieces written especially for Mr. and Mrs. Keeley, received well deserved support. Saturday, December 20, 1845, Mrs. Keeley played Mrs. Peerybingle in "The Cricket on the Hearth," dramatised at the request of Charles Dickens, by Albert Smith, with express reference to the Lyceum Company. The following year at Christmas a dramatisation by Albert Smith of Charles Dickens's story "The Battle of Life," was produced, Mrs. Keeley sustaining the part of Clemency Newcome. In August, 1847, Mrs. Keeley retired from the management of the Lyceum Theatre, and accepted an engagement under Mr. Webster at the Haymarket. Monday, November 15, 1847, she appeared there as Mlle. Suzanne Grasset de Villedieu in "The Roused Lion," a comic drama, adapted from the French "Le Reveil du Lion." The extraordinary success of this piece was in the main, attributable to the acting of Mr. B. Webster and Mrs. Keeley. January 17, 1848, first performance at that theatre of "The Wife's Secret" (Lovell), Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean in the principal parts, Mrs. Keeley played the waiting-maid Maud with great excellence. In 1849 during the engagement of the Keans at the Haymarket, Keeley played, among other characters, Nerissa ("The Merchant of Venice"), Jane ("Wild Oats"), Rachel ("The Rent Day"), etc. Thursday, May 9, 1850, first performance of Douglas Jerrold's comedy, "The Catspaw," she sustained the part of Rosemary, and the same year at the Princess Theatre, Maries in "Twelfth Night." From 1850 to 1856 Mrs. Keeley was a member of the company of the Adelphi Theatre. In 1855 she appeared there as Betty Martin, in a farce of that name, derived from a French vaudeville. "Le Chapeau de l'Horloger," by Madame Girardin. Monday, February 11, 1856, at the Adelphi, Mrs. Keeley played Mary Jane, first performance of Moore's farce, "That Blessed Baby." In 1857, March, at Drury Lane, revival of Morton's comedy, "A Cure for the Heartache," she sustained the part of Frank Oatlands.

As late as 1859 Mrs. Keeley was playing in burlesque at the Lyceum Theatre, as Hector, in "The Siege of Troy," by Brough. Since that year Mrs. Keeley has rarely appeared on the boards except on benefit occasions, in aid of some deserving player. Her last appearance of the kind was at the "Testimonial Benefit to Mrs. Alfred Mellon (nee Miss Woolgar), on May 15 1878, at Drury Lane Theatre. Of a famous family she alone survives. "Polly" Keeley died in 1870, and Louisa Keeley (the wife of Mr. Montagu Williams) in 1877. In 1895 a matinee of "Romeo and Juliet" was given at the Lyceum to celebrate her ninetieth birthday.

THE MALTREATMEMT OF WOMEN BY A PRIEST.

THE trial of Father Belakieviez, the Catholic priest at Kovno, on the charge of having, in his fanatical zeal, scourged and maltreated some of his female parishioners in punishment for their sins, has been concluded by the St. Petersburg District Court, says Reuter. The accused was found guilty of having arbitrarily deprived eight persons of their personal freedom by using force against them. In five cases extenuating circumstances were allowed, and the prisoner was sentenced to deprivation of the special rights and privileges attaching to his rank and position, and was ordered to settle in the Goverment of Irkutsk. He is not to leave, even temporarily, the place of residence assigned to him before the expiration of two years, and is also prohibibited from choosing any other permanent residence in any other part of Siberia for the period of eight years.

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenant Cratten, R. E., hns been permitted to revert to the imperial establishment from the 16th August next.

Lieutenant Gillespie, R. E., is transferred from the Indian Submarine Mining Company to the Military Works Department, Punjab Command.

Lieutenant Le Mesurier, R. E., is transferred from the Bombay to Karachi section of the Indian Submarine Mininz Company.

The undermentioned officers have qualified in tactical fitness for command;—Majors Hogge, 4th Pioneers, Buckley, and Hampshire Regiment.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 13th March, 1899.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dez. Fah. ..... inches	29·929
Temperature of the Air ..... degrees	81·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·3
Dew Point	66·5
Relative humidity of Air	62·2
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10) ..	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ..... degrees	87·0
Minimum do. do. read at 8 a.m.	74·4
General Directions of wind*	NNW, N, NNW, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ..... miles	422

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

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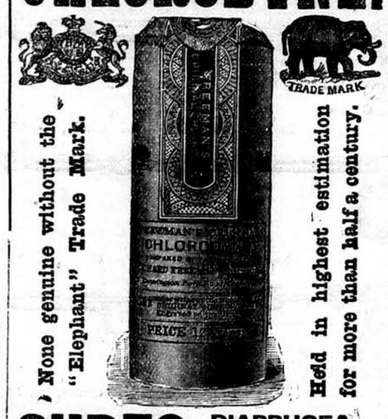
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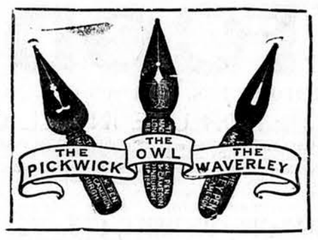
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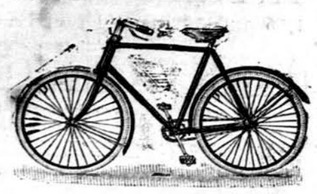
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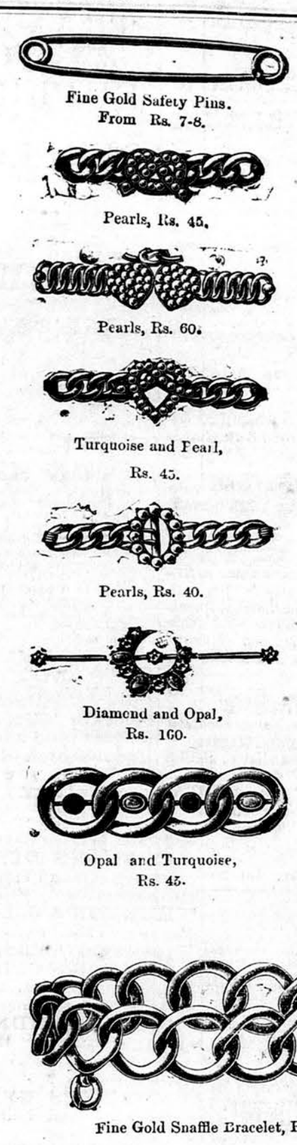
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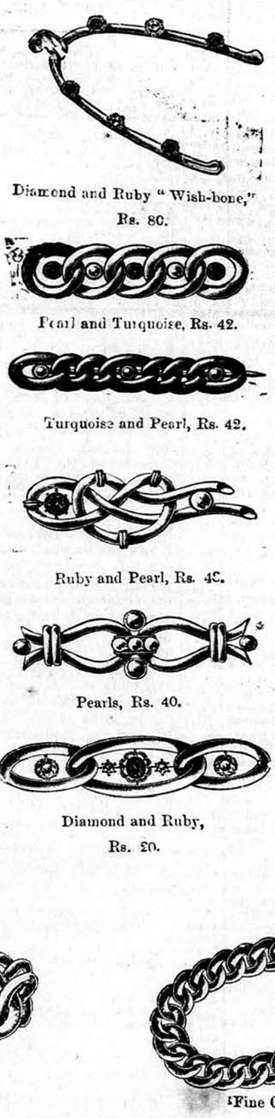
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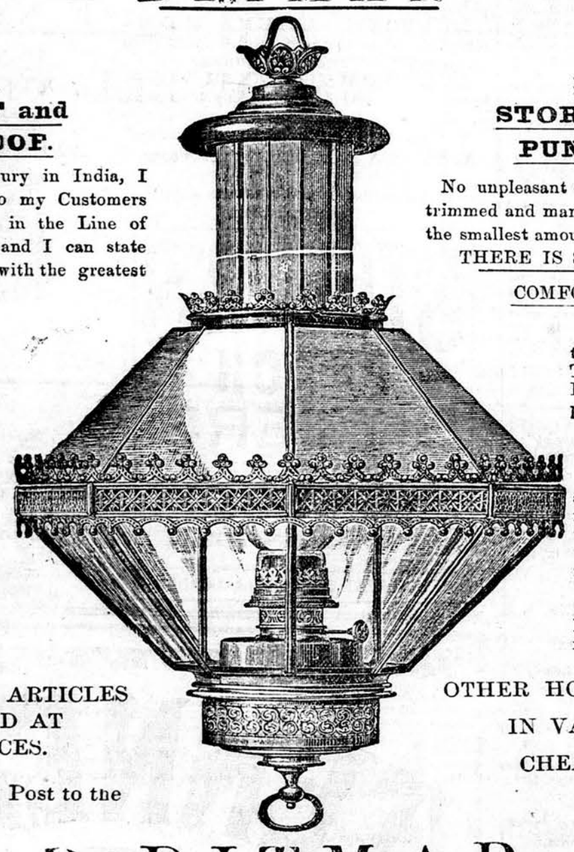
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